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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

'CLERICAL ANTICOMMUNISTS' AIM AT SOWING DISCORD IN UKRAINE

Kiev SIL'S'KI VISTI in Ukrainian 24 Apr 84 pp 2-3

[Article, published under the heading "Conversations on Sociopolitical Topics," by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences P. Yarots'kyy: "Under False Colors: Political Clericalism -- Instrument of Imperialist Reaction"]

[Text] Exploiting aggravation of the international situation, bourgeois propaganda is increasingly importunately and shamelessly blackening and distorting everything taking place in the socialist countries. The vast propaganda edifice of clerical anticommunism is also being utilized for this purpose. In particular, professional anti-Soviets distort the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State toward religion, the church, and religious believers, mix religion with politics, and replace the ideological struggle with ideological sabotage.

Nationalist and Zionist centers, Uniate and autocephalous church elements, Eastern Orthodox-monarchic White Guardists, leaders of various Protestant churches, as well as renegades who have betrayed their country in the quest for "paradise in the promised land" or "democratic freedoms" have joined ranks in the West on a platform of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. It is these elements which are those "apostles of hope and freedom" on which the imperialist crusaders are counting in their impracticable plans to undermine and erode away socialism, to turn Soviet citizens away from Marxism-Leninism.

It is typical that renegade-dissidents, in the conditions of the present ideological situation, pass themselves off at the auction of subversive anti-Soviet actions as "experts on religion," "experts on religious affairs in the USSR," and even "authoritative commentators on the Holy Writ." That is, supply comes forth to meet demand.

Here is just one incident from a series of subversive anti-Soviet actions by clerical anticommunism: during the Christian holiday of the Feast of the Assumption, a message was announced in Rome, on behalf of the self-styled "Ukrainian" Catholic Church (which has nothing to do either with the Ukraine or with the Ukrainian people) on the occasion of an "anniversary" -- 40 years since establishment of the bandit armed units of the so-called "Ukrainian Insurgent Army."

This "message" was filled with nonsense and cynicism, openly and cynically linking and identifying uniatism with the Bandera movement. This is fairly eloquent testimony to the blood and ideological kinship between uniatism and Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism in its most repugnant manifestation -- the Bandera movement. It also constitutes acknowledgement of the complicity and shared responsibility by uniatism for those crimes against the Ukrainian people which were committed by the Bandera cutthroats.

The clerical-nationalist alliance abroad is today carrying out its anti-Soviet subversive activities under the camouflage of "preparations" for celebrating the one thousandth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity to Russia. The program of preparations and celebration are being continuously examined and revised by clericalists and nationalists, in common. In all these propaganda actions one can clearly see an attempt to set the Ukrainian people at odds with the Russian people and to make use of the church celebration to substantiate the nationalist claim of "separate" development of the Ukraine, a claim which has long since been refuted by history, a claim which alleges that the Ukraine is the sole successor to the spiritual culture of Kiev Russia.

We should note that the Catholic Church is attempting to utilize this date primarily for the purpose of substantiating the "legitimacy" of its expansion into the Slavic East. Its claim that the Christianity of Kiev Russia "was Catholic" is being utilized to hoist another phony thesis -- about "the Ukraine's affiliation with the West." The purpose of this provocation is obvious -- to set off the Ukraine against Russia. At the same time they are concocting and circulating absolutely lying "facts" about the destruction of churches and religious historic landmarks in the Ukraine, especially in Kiev, about persecution of religious believers and a lack of freedom of conscience under socialism. And yet the entire world knows that the USSR Constitution guarantees to all citizens the right to profess any religion whatsoever or not to profess a religion, to hold religious services, or to conduct atheist propaganda. The question of whether to be a religious believer or an atheist is settled in a socialist society not by "coercion" or "persecution," as the clerical anti-Soviets claim, but in the process of involving millions of working people in socialist activities, in the riches of world and Soviet intellectual culture, development of their awareness, and the forming of ideological maturity.

Specific sociological studies of the problems of religion and atheism which have recently been conducted in our republic provide the possibility of tracing the dynamics of the dying out of religious belief and the forming of a scientific, atheist ideological outlook. They attest in a reasoned and persuasive manner that at the present stage of the developed socialist society religion has neither ideological, nor philosophical, nor moral value for the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens. They have formed a Marxist-Leninist understanding of the process of dying off of religion in the socialist society and the factors which cause and accelerate this process, having nothing in common with the coercive eradication of religion. Thus the claim by the clericalist "experts on study of religious belief in the USSR" that "state atheism" is being imposed in our country and their fabrications about alleged government "manipulation to produce a one-dimensional, standard consciousness" constitute slander.

Clerical centers abroad, various "institutes," and groups of "experts on religion," specializing in so-called "problems" of religious faith in the USSR have become the leaders in organization of hostile anti-Soviet propaganda. The conclusions and appraisals of these "experts" in bourgeois "religious studies" are ridiculously primitive, while the "analyses" which they make obviously pursue anticommunist aims. Nor is it surprising that they fail to reveal either the objective causes or the actual picture of changes in the consciousness of Soviet citizens, especially religious believers.

But since it is impossible to ignore the socioeconomic and spiritual-cultural advances in the USSR, the anti-Soviets endeavor at least to play down its influence on the development of the consciousness of the masses in general and on evolution in the thinking of religious believers. They tendentiously twist and distort facts which attest to the restructuring of the consciousness of religious believers, a reorientation connected with changes in societal affairs, and which attest to the influence of these changes on the activities of religious organizations.

The "researchers" from the bourgeois-clerical "scholarly centers" are clearly unhappy with the historical fact that the existence of religious organizations in a socialist society has resulted in them evolving in conformity with tendencies to adapt religious ideology to existing realities. In addition, as we know, the social composition of religious believers and members of the clergy has also changed with time. Today the majority of them are people who were brought up in conditions of a socialist system and support it. As far as anti-Soviet clerical centers abroad are concerned, however, the lone extremist outside the church, the sectarian militant fanatic serves as the standard of a "true religious believer," and therefore they praise him to the skies as "religious opposition" to socialism.

Claims by bourgeois-clerical propaganda about a "religious renaissance" in our country and growth in religious belief among Soviet citizens are also a patent falsification. Juggling of nonexistent figures which allegedly attest to a "trend toward religious renewal" in the USSR has nothing in common with reality.

Clerical anticommunism is acting synchronously with imperialist anti-Soviet propaganda. This indicates that attacks by clericalism against communism are dictated in actual fact not by the interests of defending religion but primarily by the class aims of imperialist reaction, with which a certain segment of the church hierarchy in the West is closely aligned.

Marxism-Leninism has never equated religion with clerical anticommunism. Communists have never considered religious believers and the entire clergy to be anticommunist. In other words, we are far from the notion that belief in God is tantamount to anticommunism. The experience of the socialist countries has shown that toiling religious believers and nonbelievers are working together, building a new life. Communist and worker parties constantly stress that they consider it essential that all toilers, regardless of their religious views, unite efforts to defend their vital interests, for a truly important role in the struggle for the rights of the toilers, for peace, disarmament, and averting the threat of a nuclear war which would be catastrophic for all mankind is also

played by the members of Christian communities and by religious believers of various faiths. In conditions of an increasingly complex international situation, as has been demonstrated time and again by our party, cooperation with religious circles and with all peace-loving forces in matters pertaining to preventing war and strengthening peace is important.

In the present conditions of deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, more and more religious believers and a substantial segment of the clergy in the West are beginning to realize the antihuman essence of capitalism, and therefore they are proceeding to support the cause of peace, détente, and security, and are coming out against deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. This was convincingly confirmed at the Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches held in the fall of 1983 in Vancouver, Canada. It is not surprising that clerical anticommunist propaganda appraised in a hostile manner the results of this assembly as well as the activities of the World Council of Churches, which is a representative international religious organization.

Antimilitarist and antiwar tendencies in world Christianity experienced further development at the assembly of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver. The assembly condemned imperialist notions of "limited" nuclear war, "first strike," and the possibility of "victory" and "survival" in such a war. Church leaders, including a representative delegation from the Soviet Union, came out in opposition to the deployment of new kinds of nuclear weapons in Europe and advocated their immediate reduction. The adopted declaration contains an appeal to all members of the World Council of Churches to show solidarity with those forces which oppose racism and apartheid and which are struggling for the liberation of peoples from colonialism and imperialist aggression. It was precisely this which evoked a noisy campaign by various organizations, both of a clerical and secular nature, directed against the World Council of Churches, as well as against the Russian Orthodox Church. And it is not at all surprising that this campaign was led by anticommunist clerical organizations.

The presented facts convincingly demonstrate that an acute struggle is also in progress in the religious camp, as a consequence of which there is taking place a noticeable polarization of forces: some are coming out for peace, détente, against the threat of nuclear war, and for social advance and freedom of peoples, while others are the clerical supporters of imperialist policies and anti-communism. Precisely for this reason there is occurring a sharp demarcation between clerical anticommunism and those religious organizations, religious communities and religious believers who support the idea of peace and advocate renewal of the process of international détente.

Political clericalism is an instrument of imperialist reaction in the struggle against the ideals of communism and genuine socialism. It is in the interests of the masses, which yearn for progress and democratic development, to isolate and defeat clerical anticommunism, as well as all other varieties of contemporary anticommunism.

3024

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INTERNATIONAL

DUTCH SEEN AS WEAK LINK IN NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLANS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, 9 May 84 p 14

[Article by Yu. Izyumov and A. Frenkin: "The Dutch Nut"]

[Text] The kingdom of both The Netherlands, or Holland, as it is commonly known in our country, is the only NATO member who has so far not allowed the deployment of American missiles on its territory. The FRG, Great Britain and Italy obediently did what was asked of them. Holland, however, is holding out.

Strong pressure is being applied on The Netherlands from all sides. The Americans, who are unaccustomed to such liberties within their empire, are acting in a typical manner: high-handedly and uncereemoniously. Its European allies are applying both a more refined and a stronger pressure. Should The Netherlands withstand it how would the governments of the other NATO countries justify themselves to their own peoples? For as long as missiles aimed at us had not been deployed on FRG and Italian territory, these countries were not threatened by a Soviet retaliatory nuclear strike. The American warriors, who have always considered other nations as second class people, are profoundly indifferent to their fate. But what about the Europeans themselves? On what basis are they willing to risk everything for the sake of overseas interests? To what purpose?

The eyes of millions of people are now turned to Holland. The self-possession and firmness of the people of this small country are triggering respect and amazement. How was it able to withstand? Will it withstand further and if so to what extent? The answers to these questions are of very great and as yet unpredictable significance to the destinies of Europe and the world. For never before in its history has this country had such an opportunity to make such an important statement.

This is its starry hour!

A Few Words on the Features of the National Character

When the United States and NATO were drafting plans for further missile rearmament in 1978, it was suggested to the Europeans that this was needed in order

to strengthen their positions in the talks on a new agreement for the reduction of strategic armaments and that actually no missiles would exist, we were told by Professor H. Tromp, director of the Military Research Institute in Groningen. However, as we know, the new American administration which replaced that of Carter, turned everything around. It not only did not ratify SALT 2 but Reagan quickly showed everyone that his only aspiration was to re-arm more and more.

In all likelihood the Dutch were not the only ones to feel that they were being involved in a very dangerous adventure. Yet...

"It is difficult to renounce already made decisions," H. Tromp summed up the matter.

As to the Dutch, they always try to decide everything for themselves. An insurmountable desire for independence and strong caution are features of their national character. As early as 1979, representatives of The Netherlands at the NATO session announced that "they could not tie themselves by the obligation of deploying cruise missiles on their territory." As it has become particularly clear today, the Dutch government acted wisely, with the practicality inherent in the people of that country, by resolving at that time that it cannot assume the responsibility of resolving this problem without the parliament. Looking at the American adventures with concern, it went on postponing the deadline for reaching a final decision. Currently a vote on this matter in parliament is scheduled for June.

We can only guess at the way Prime Minister R. Lubbers and his ministers experienced the pressure which the angered NATO partners applied during all that time on The Netherlands. However, firmness is also part of the Dutch character, as their allies realized. In the course of the intensive talks which were held in Washington last year, at the cost of tremendous efforts the Americans were able to extract the promise that "technical preparations for the deployment" of cruise missiles, planned for 1986, will be initiated at a site to be assigned.

The site was assigned immediately and the preparations began.

Once this was done, the United States considered the rest a small matter: to ensure the necessary simple majority vote in parliament, for which reason the cautious statements made by the Dutch as to possible complications were initially taken as simply reinsurance, for the manner in which such things are accomplished is familiar.

However, the self-confident Yankees themselves became more and more concerned as time went on. The newspapers reported that an anonymous high-ranking Pentagon representative had "warned The Netherlands that their refusal to allow the deployment of American cruise missiles may cause a grave and, possibly fatal blow (we are quoting from the WASHINGTON POST) at U.S. hopes." Weinberger was sent to The Netherlands for the purpose of "firmly (something he knows how to do!) demanding of The Hague to agree to the deployment of 48

launching pads for American cruise missiles in accordance with the December 1979 NATO decision."

Generally speaking, the Pentagon knows that the 48 cruise missiles to be deployed in Holland could be deployed in other countries, such as the FRG. Yes, they could....However, as the American press wrote with unconcealed annoyance, "U.S. strategy in Western Europe, which is aimed at extracting concessions from the Soviet Union by increasing nuclear armaments, would be greatly shaken if the deployment of nuclear missiles in The Netherlands would encounter difficulties. This would be the initial victory won by the anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe, something which is greatly feared by the United States."

You see how serious the matter is! It is a question of nothing else but strategy.

What is NATO relying on in its efforts to force The Netherlands to make the suicidal missile decision? Who is opposing them?

In the course of a 10-day visit we paid to The Netherlands, we met with state and public personalities, diplomats, scientists, writers and young people. Almost all of them showed their concern for the existing situation and tried to help us to understand what was going on.

'Greater Hopes Than in the Past'

"My assessment of the situation in The Netherlands makes me more hopeful than in the past," said Professor W. Verheggen, who represents The Netherlands in the international committee of Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War. "The parliament will find it very difficult to vote for nuclear missiles. We, physicians, are bluntly telling the deputies that in the case of nuclear war we would be totally helpless and explain to them the consequences of their decision.

"Unfortunately, many people, alas, including members of parliament, tried to avoid unpleasant thoughts about the developing danger. They consoled themselves with the hope that somehow everything will be settled. There will be no nuclear war, or should such a war nevertheless break out, it would bypass us. I am familiar with the psychological mechanism of such a flight from danger. In the way which quite frequently cancer patients refuse to take steps by claiming that there is nothing wrong with them, a significant percentage of the population is unwilling to hear anything about the nuclear threat.

"Nevertheless, it is the duty of physicians and scientists to do everything possible for the politicians and the public to have a clear idea of the consequences of a nuclear war. I believe," the professor concluded, "that it is precisely the broad public which could become the force which will make the politicians react to the development of the situation with proper responsibility.

The closer the time for making a decision on the missiles becomes, the more intense the struggle on the subject becomes. Within all social strata and all parties (including the ruling parties which have pledged to NATO to have a positive result) the people have been polarized into those who are for and those who are against. The number of the latter is increasing. According to an official survey today opponents account for 63 percent. Another significant fact is that the Princess Irene, a member of the royal family, participated in an anti-missile demonstration. Her emotional speech to the demonstrators is remembered to this day.

The Inter-Church Peace Council (ICPC) plays an active part in the movement against the deployment of American missiles. "Let us save the world from nuclear weapons starting with The Netherlands" is its main slogan.

Today the ICPC is the most popular acronym in the country. Expressive anti-missile posters signed ICPC appear on walls and house windows, university halls, office elevators and automobiles.

A leaflet was handed to us coming out of a movie theater which was showing the film "The Day After." Its content was roughly the following: Do not let our country experience the horrors you saw on the screen. Join us. It was signed by the ICPC.

The ICPC rallies in the struggle for peace and against American missiles the nine main religious faiths practiced in The Netherlands. Aware of the influential nature of this organization, we turned to the council's headquarters with a request for a meeting. Time passed, however, without an answer. We were told that the churchmen would not particularly welcome contacts with the "Reds." Nevertheless, we decided to give it a try and on one beautiful sunny day we rang at the door of a small house on a street named after Anna Pavlovna, the wife of one of the Dutch kings. While we were explaining the purpose of our visit, W. Bartels, the secretary in charge of international relations, energetically entered through the same door. He considered and weighed the situation briefly and then extended a firm invitation, saying that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is too well known in The Netherlands to refuse to receive its correspondents.

He told us that in the course of its 20 years of life, the movement developed from the publication of books, pamphlets and posters to becoming a national center in the struggle against the nuclear threat. Currently the ICPC directs 400 local organizations in all cities and most villages.

"We want to awaken in the people a feeling of personal responsibility" W. Bartels said. "We frequently hear the following: Yes, there should be no nuclear weapons. The Americans should do thus and such and the Russians should do thus and such and many other countries as well should take some steps. However, the people rarely speak of what they themselves should and could do in these circumstances. Yet the peace movement can have an effective influence only if the people not only speak out in favor of peace but determine quite specifically the contribution which they personally could make to this common cause in their own country.

"We are saying that the Dutch must set an example which could then influence others.

"We work together with the big public organizations, the socialist Labor Party and the trade unions, in particular. We are planning an action week to precede the resolution of the problem of American missiles. Large demonstrations are scheduled everywhere. Every single day of that week has its assignment: there will be a special school day, a day for workers and trade unions, a day for the church, a day for women, etc.

"The government coalition has an insignificant majority in parliament and the outcome of the vote depends on no more than a few deputies. For that reason we invite members of parliament, women in particular, to discuss and argue with the people. A flood of telegrams and messages will be sent to The Hague. At the end of Peace Week delegations from town and country will go to the provincial capitals, from where delegations will be sent to the seat of government in The Hague.

"Personalities within our movement include Ernst, the bishop of Breda and chairman of the Pax Christi Catholic peace movement; Professor Mulder, president of the Council of Churches, and Denol Oel, leader of the Labor Party.

"Our opponents? The conservatives, above all: the Freedom and Democracy Party and members of the Christian Democratic Appeal Party.

"Furthermore, we must take into consideration the role of the United States, which has very strong means for pressuring The Netherlands. It is our second most important trading partner, after the FRG. Today The Netherlands is the largest investor of capital in the United States. This means that very many people who have invested their money in that country are afraid of complications. I believe that those who decide everything in The Netherlands have a clearly expressed 'Atlantic' way of thinking and are pro-American."

The Man From the Wax Museum

"Just write that I too am for peace!" one of these people said in parting.

Easily said, write. During the half-hour that we spent with S. Karmiggelt, one of the greatest modern writers, he explained to us why his country needed American missiles. "Because the world is based on force" was his main argument.

"Do you really believe that The Netherlands must defend itself and that the Soviet Union wishes to conquer Europe?"

Karmiggelt shrugged his shoulders. Not because he had no answer, for he is not only a novelist but a very well known political journalist, who had written a daily column in a popular newspaper for many years and is frequently on television. He is the only Dutch literary worker exhibited in the Amsterdam wax museum while still alive. Is it because of his novels? Let us not be naive. No such honor is awarded in this country for writing novels.

What he suggests in the press and on television seems clear. However, it is one thing to insist on the "Red menace" in addressing his trained public and something entirely different to repeat this to people from the USSR.

In this country anti-Sovietism has sunk deep roots. The Netherlands was the last to recognize the Soviet state. In 1942, the government in exile was forced to do so, for it was a member of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. However, both before and after the war it tirelessly called upon the Western countries to rally against the USSR. The Netherlands was one of the founders of NATO and has always been considered one of the pillars of this alliance. For many years I. Luns, its representative, was NATO's secretary general. Reagan's description of our country as the "focus of evil" was borrowed precisely from Dutch anti-Soviets who had used the term in their press long before him.

As is the case throughout the entire capitalist world, the ruling classes here make extensive use of anti-Sovietism in their struggle against the working people. Anti-Sovietism is carefully cultivated and encouraged.

Recently our Writers' Union invited F. Kelendonk, a young reputedly progressive writer, to visit the USSR. Before leaving the country, he mentioned extensively his good impressions. A striking change took place when this "progressive" person returned home: the title he gave to his description of the trip was "Vodka and Literature."

We discussed this with W. Weststein, the docent of the Slavic studies department of Amsterdam University, who told us the following:

"Don't be insulted. We, the Dutch, criticize everyone. It is a national feature. Furthermore, every one of our writers tries to single himself out, to display his originality, as though saying, this is what I am and I write what I want."

"Where is the originality here? There is never a good word said about the USSR in your newspapers or television. If this Kelendonk had written objectively about the country he had visited and about his hospitable hosts (whom he called 'Hydras' in his article) he might have shown some originality. Most likely he feared that such originality would not be published."

"Possibly..."

Today, when the struggle against the missiles has spread throughout the country, those who would do everything possible to deploy them in The Netherlands rely on anti-Sovietism. For decades all propaganda and ideology were concentrated on developing among the population an extremely distorted image of socialism by insisting, for example, that no entertainment whatsoever exists in the USSR and that several KGB agents follow every citizen round the clock.

"Do you want the same thing at home!" they exclaimed and raised the slogan "better have missiles in your garden than Russians in your kitchen!"

All sorts of renegades and traitors who fled from our country at different times play a disgusting role here. Garrish, malicious and shameless, they earn a living by slandering their former homeland, for which they are well paid. Large funds and the tireless efforts of local and foreign special services and Zionist organizations have done their job: for quite some time the Dutch have been receiving information about the Soviet Union almost exclusively from this dirty source.

For ages the Dutch universities have been famous for their well-organized Slavic studies. Today this solid scientific structure, which was developed over the centuries, has become thoroughly subverted by emigre mongrels. The Soviet literature which is taught to the students is crammed with the talentless concoctions of dissident scribblers and primitive anti-Sovietism has replaced the study of the country. In Leiden, the emigres literally stopped the somewhat shy Slavic studies students who had come to meet with us, as though they were the masters. What could such "teachers" teach? In other countries the awareness has been gained that all the students receive from such teachers is anti-knowledge about the country they are studying and serious scientific centers are rejecting their services.

Everywhere the enemies of peace are trying to separate the peoples from the socialist and the capitalist countries and to disturb business and cultural relations. They use to this effect any aggravation in international relations. Let us frankly admit that they have been able to accomplish a great deal, for there was a time when the government of The Netherlands had reduced its contacts with our country almost to the zero level. Fortunately, the common sense of the Dutch and their desire for independence prevailed over the orders coming from overseas addressed to people with a herd instinct.

Quite encouraging changes in a number of ways have taken place in Soviet-Dutch relations of late. For example, over the past year trade increased by 40 percent. There is an extensive exchange of delegations, including some on the governmental level. Relations are being established between writers' organizations.

Actually, what is it that stands between our countries? Despite all the differences, they share many common interests of a long-term rather than circumstantial nature. They have never fought against each other. To the contrary, they were allies in the struggle against fascism. Since the time of Peter The Great, our country has shown tremendous respect for the people of The Netherlands and are well acquainted with its philosophers and painters. Mutually profitable trade and cooperation date from even earlier times. For centuries the Dutch have made use of our raw materials, lacking their own, and have shared with us their technical achievements which are quite substantial even when compared to worldwide scientific and technical progress.

"Today more than ever we need to develop business relations with the Soviet Union. The potential for such relations is tremendous," we were told by D. Nidermeier, director of The Netherlands-USSR Institute of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce. "This could help us in dealing with the economic decline

and to lower the level of unemployment which is affecting roughly 1 million people of the 14 million-strong population."

The magistrate of Rotterdam, Leningrad's sister-city, firmly favors normal relations between our countries. The monument erected in this city--the tragic figure of a man with his heart pulled out--is famous throughout the world. Its title is "The Destroyed City" in memory of the events of 14 May 1940, when Hitler's air force turned the center of Rotterdam into ruins by hurling hundreds of bombs on helpless people.

Can this be forgotten? Can the fate of the family of Anne Frank be forgotten? It is precisely in Amsterdam that the Anne Frank memorial museum is located and the figure of the girl is one of the most striking exhibits in the wax museum. Historical memory is a major argument.

Essentially, any nation which thinks of its future should look at its past.

The Dutch screens are still showing the movie "The Day After." After seeing on the screen what happens to a huge city over which the wall of fire of a nuclear explosion has rolled, obviously many people remember who was the first to create an atom bomb and coolly to drop it on the defenseless population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Could any kind of argument be presented to justify such a crime against mankind?

This is what J. Tinbergen, professor of economics at Erasmus University in The Hague, Nobel Prize laureate said:

"To do everything possible to safeguard peace is our common duty. Nuclear war is madness."

The struggle against American missiles has become a national cause for the Dutch. Half a million people attended last year's demonstration in The Hague. This says a great deal. The anniversary of the attack of The Netherlands by Hitlerite Germany will be commemorated on 10 May. The trade unions have called upon the working people to stop working for 15 minutes on that day, thus expressing their opposition to NATO's plans.

The voice of the people is being heard quite loudly....

"What would the government do if the parliament votes against the missiles?" we bluntly asked H. Neuman, director of the Eastern European Institute.

"This cannot happen for it can never happen," he answered us in Russian. "The government will not take the risk of opposing all the allies. It will find means for pressuring the parliament."

"Naturally, the missiles will be deployed for the government has no other choice," D. Nidermeier said. "Lubbers is dragging his feet because as an individual he is against but as the prime minister he must do what is expected of him."

Another personality, who asked to remain anonymous, said: "If the government fails to do what the Americans want, they will replace the government."

The only question is, will the Dutch themselves be agreeable to have others make all their decisions for them?

The Hague-Amsterdam-Rotterdam

5003

CSO: 1807/217

NATIONAL

KREMLIN APK CONFERENCE PARTICIPANT SHARES VIEWS ON RAPO

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[Article by Kapitolina Kozhevnikova, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent: "Overcoming: The Search and Possibilities of the Problem of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] A break was called. The conference participants went out into the foyer. But it seemed that there really was no break. Even here the discussions continued on the topics which were of concern to all -- the management of agriculture, the paths which it must follow, and which experiments are to be given preference. This passion, this care which permeated the very atmosphere were contagious.

I wanted to find someone to talk to, to ask what and how. I saw an old friend coming toward me. He was from the republic where I once lived. I wrote much about the various aspects of its domestic life, its people, and its search in agricultural management. Except that there are still very few results. This was noted at the conference.

My interlocutor clearly avoided the question.

"We still have time," he said, "we will still prove..."

The conference was being held in the Kremlin. The discussion dealt with the economic problems of the agroindustrial complex. I had just come from Arzamas, where I had been working on the same topic. For me this seemed to be an extension of my business trip.

A DIFFERENT SIGNBOARD?

Arzamas — what a solid, strong, severe word! It was an old Russian merchant city at one time. They say the trade here was in cattle, grain, geese and onions. This is where Arkady Gaydar grew up. In his story "Shkola" [school] he wrote that there are ogol'tsy and lyagvy [small minnow-like fish] in the local river Tesha.

I went to the Arzamas RAPO [Regional Agricultural Production Association]. The RAPO chairman, Yevgeniy Ivanovich Kryukov, is a man with a large forehead and broad face who wears glasses. He is short, with his feet firmly planted on

the ground. He is not yet 50 years old. He does not like fancy words, and talks only business. He is a farmer to the bone. He started as a tractor operator. He finished mechanic's school, and then completed the course of study in the mechanics department of the Gorky Agricultural Institute. He has been chief engineer, sovkhoz director, kolkhoz chairman, and chief of the regional agricultural administration. Now RAPO has tumultuously come into his life -- and how!

It has been over a year since they have been created everywhere in our country, but does everyone know what they are? I became convinced that on the farm many people have no idea what they are all about. And in the city... Friends often ask me, "Well, what is RAPO?" From this I can only conclude that it is still necessary to study and explain what new principles it entails.

As we know, our village has lived through many different periods, but always in any situation, leaders have emerged -- kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors. In spite of all the flaws in management, they nevertheless found their way -- where to go directly and where to take a detour. Sometimes they were clever -- why hide our sins! They dealt with problems of crops, profits, and new construction. Migration and other evils passed their villages by. The leader was looked upon with respect from head to toe. He was able to cope with the problems, and more power to him!

But are all farm managers given talent, stubbornness and courage? Alas, no! Here the weak and poor kolkhozes and sovkhozes nestled around the strong ones. They went to the state with outstretched palm: give us a loan, machines, fertilizer... They were given these, and quite generously, but the rayon fulfilled its plan through the efforts of the strong ones.

All the articles point out that it is necessary to have a situation whereby the weak farm could be on par with the leading one. More effective management levers are needed.

This is what I was thinking about as I sat at the conference in the Kremlin and listened to the speakers.

In recent years the kolkhozes have grumbled loudly about Sel'khoztekhnika [Agricultural Equipment Association] and Sel'khozkhimiya [Agricultural Chemical Association], as well as land reclamation and construction organizations. They were created to service the farm, to repair technology, to fertilize, drain or irrigate the land. But these, who were later called partners, have their own departments, their own management. It reduces their plan assignments. And this plan, no matter how you look at it, is counter to the interests of the farmer and cattle breeder. What kind of partnership is this? The typical swan, crab and pike! [Metaphor from Russian fairy tale representing forces pulling in different directions].

If everyone has come to understand that the land must have one master -- the kolkhoz or sovkhoz, then agricultural management must be concentrated in the same hands.

RAPO is capable of fulfilling this task, and in its most democratic form. It is not Kryukov and his deputies who resolve the major questions in Arzamas, but the RAPO Council, which includes the managers of the farms and the partner organizations. In other words, the master of the land must manage his own farm. However, this is an ideal, a super-task which is yet to be implemented.

...We spoke with Yevgeniy Ivanovich Kryukov about all this. He is nervous and smokes one cigarette after another. His face shows concern, even gloom. Oh, what a heavy load has dropped onto his shoulders!

We must understand that RAPO should not have anything in common with the Rayon Agricultural Administration. This is a new form of management. In order to master it, it is necessary to combat the established management attitudes, the immovable legal codes, and finally human psychology itself. Today only the first steps have been overcome on the long and extremely complicated road to the forthcoming transformations.

In his speech presented at the All-Union Economic Conference held in the Kremlin on problems of the agricultural-industrial complex, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary, comrade M. S. Gorbachev noted that all the RAPOs have not yet realized their rights and their possibilities. There is much that they can resolve even now if they manage their affairs effectively.

Quite recently I was in Yaroslav Oblast, and was interested in the work of the agricultural industry there.

"We have not felt any restructuring," said the chairman of one kolkhoz. The directives on what and how much to plant come from the rayon as before, and Sel'khoztekhnika doesn't care at all. They merely fulfill their holy gospel -- the plan. They don't worry about the kolkhozes. And what about RAPO? We have simply put up a new signboard, that's all.

However, significant changes have taken place in Arzamas.

"Only it wasn't all at once," said Rayispolkom Chairman Nikolay Aleksandrovich Shirokov. "We went to our RAPO for 2-3 years and laid the groundwork for it gradually. Well, we could see that Kryukov would make things work out. He is a competent engineer and an exacting, persistent and meticulous person. He will concentrate on one point... We could see that he is trying and getting results. We did not watch over him, but gave him more independence. This is exactly the point. RAPO, if it is properly set up, can operate by itself, without any prompting or pushing, and the kolkhozes can have room for initiative..."

Thus the step forward has been taken, although it was not easy to take. What should we focus on first? On Sel'khoztekhnika, of course, because weak farms suffered the most from it.

"It is true that our heart aches for those who fall behind," says Yevgeniy Ivanovich. "A good kolkhoz can make do by itself. Right now we are only collecting money from them for the RAPO fund, and this money is considerable. But we can't take much from the weak ones, yet we must help them. How much

can we say about the fact that neighbors live and work differently under the same conditions? What are the reasons for this? The personality of the chairman, the work force of specialists, the general moral climate -- all this comes down to one thing. Both sel'khozkhimiya and sel'khoztekhnika will try to work at the nearby farms...

Last year a detachment was formed from three new combines (so as not to take away any machines which are in short supply from anyone). It was called the RAPO detachment. It is intended for remote farms which are always late in harvesting. First the detachment was sent to the Motovilovskiy sovkhov, then to the Kavaksinskiy. Everything went smoothly. The latter were the first to report the harvest of their winter crop. Everyone liked this "hye spy" game.

We tour the various farms with Kryukov and his deputies to see for ourselves. One of the weakest kolkhozes in the rayon is Druzhba. Chairman Yevgeniy Sergeyevich Zhidkov has been here for 2 years. Before that he worked as a legal consultant in the rayon Agricultural Administration. Things are a bit tight. The village is remote and the soil is poor. It has been only 2 years, but the kolkhoz is gathering the largest harvest in its history: 15 1/2 centners of grain per hectare. The kolkhoz used to operate at a deficit. This year it is showing a profit.

Everything else begins with the particle "not". The milk yield is not increasing, the herds are not replenished, farms are not being built or mechanized, and fodder production is not being developed. There are no covered threshing floors, no warm garage, no buildings to house the combines...

It is easy to understand RAPO's concerns: to set matters straight at such farms. There are 5 of them in the rayon out of a total of 22. How long can the state give them loans, and then "write off" the money?

Here is another kolkhoz -- Bor'ba [struggle]. Here everything has been well organized, and cost accounting has been introduced. Chairman Gennadiy Aleksandrovich Novikov, from the very first words of his unique, typically Arzamas speech, from the very first moment fascinates us with his purely peasant, quick mind, his fine understanding of all that is happening around RAPO and in agriculture in general.

"I travelled the road from soldier -- well, not to General, of course, but to Colonel," laughs Gennadiy Aleksandrovich.

When the war started, he was in the first grade. He had a hungry childhood and early labor to earn a piece of bread. As a young man he himself pulled the plow and used cows as draft animals. He never left his village of Abramov. He completed correspondence courses through the agricultural technical and vocational school, and became a brigade leader. The fourth year he was named chairman. He did not have to think where to begin. All of peasant life was native and inborn to him. Novikov could tell any economist wish a VUZ education how to handle the funds. One of his favorite expressions is: "The rich man is not the one who earns much, but rather the one who spends little."

"We do repairs, both current and capital, on our own tractors," he says unhurriedly. We spend 930 rubles a year on servicing the standard tractor, while others who are associated with Sel'khoztekhnika pay over 2,000 rubles. The brigade order has been introduced everywhere -- on the dairy farm, in raising young animals, and in sheep raising. It is a simple matter to take first place in the rayon. We are thinking how to make our product less expensive. At our farm, the production cost for a centner of milk comprises 25 rubles 44 kopeks, and at some other farms it is over 40 rubles.

Novikov stroked his reddish hair: "What is RAPO? It is a worthwhile matter, of course. Thank goodness we are not associated with Sel'khoztekhnika, but others have suffered plenty. But this is the case. Large sums of money are taken from the rich kolkhoz for the RAPO fund. We, for example, paid 50,000 toward the poor or the lazy, whichever you like. But we received no aid. We do, however, have complete independence now. No one watches over us or nags us. The management must be simple. The roof is covered, but the house stands as it is.

Oh, how the thrifty Novikov must have hated giving those 50,000 to the rayon altar! He must have ripped them from his heart. These are the strong men who hold up the rural house which is being reroofed.

THE LATHE OPERATOR AND THE SHEEP

Sel'khoztekhnika is the main partner, and the most heated arguments occurred with it in particular. In Arzamas there were three Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises. One inter-rayon association supplied 10 rayons in the oblast with spare parts and other materials which were in short supply. The second was an actual plant which did capital repair on caterpillar tread tractors for most of the rayons in the oblast. The third dealt with mechanization and servicing of the farms.

Just let a kolkhoz try to file a complaint or voice its discontent to such kings!

"Would you believe," says Kryukov, "that they are still scared. They have been frightened for their entire lives. It's like being in a store. You walk in and feel that you start timidly talking with the sales person. It is service, and we are at its mercy."

In Arzamas they decided to no longer "be at its mercy." I am referring to the all-powerful Sel'khoztekhnika. This was the gordian knot which, while uncut, made it impossible to think of making any changes.

Even before RAPO they wanted to unite the three enterprises into one, but the oblast Sel'khoztekhnika objected to this.

The situation changed after the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The long-awaited merger occurred in the fall of '82. And while in other places they were thinking and guessing how to approach the problem, here it was already clear: RAPO must take the relations with the main partner to the very end. All the pretensions and complaints were presented at the very first RAPO Council meeting. And there were many complaints!

They began to look into the accounts with the kolkhozes. It turned out that in 1982 Sel'khoztekhnika had overcharged the rayon's farms by more than 200,000 rubles. This money was returned without a word.

With the aid of the party rayispolkom and gorkom, RAPO forced Sel'khoztekhnika to understand the needs of the farms, taught it to work toward an end result and to be materially and morally responsible for it. RAPO allocated 12 farms to Sel'khoztekhnika, so that it could perform the necessary services for them from beginning to end. A price was set and a calculation compiled for each service. Sel'khoztekhnika agreed. Everything was ratified at the RAPO Council. The prices, of course, are much lower than they were at the time when, in the words of Yevgeniy Ivanovich, the kolkhozes were being completely fleeced. They say that before sometimes a 5-ruble piece of tin went for 100 rubles...

The output per tractor declined from year to year. The production cost of the standard hectare increased, and also the cost of all the products.

The farm and Sel'khoztekhnika did previously compile a standard agreement. However, often the machine operators would do the work in a shoddy manner, sign it off, and good-bye. Today there are new points in this agreement: the output per tractor must be no less than the average output for the preceding 3 years. If the output is less, the payment for the technical service is reduced. Sel'khoztekhnika has performed good quality work on time, and has made its contribution to the end result -- the farms are adding 40-50 rubles to the monthly wage of the partner organization's engineer-technologist.

Yevgeniy Ivanovich explains to me: "But in doing so, our farms seem to be breaking the law! However, they did tell us to think and experiment. We need, they said, someone to forge ahead. We are forging. You called me an enthusiast. I believe that enthusiasm has outlived itself. Who am I in that case? Probably a person traversing the edge of a sharp knife. If I fall, that's bad. If I cut myself, that's not sweet either. The RAPO Council decided to give bonuses to the machine operators from its funds. However, at present this is illegal. So we are treading on untrodden paths."

I speak with the manager of the Sel'khoztekhnika inter-rayon association, Gennadiy Ivanovich Karpov. What is his attitude toward these innovations?

"The new service was introduced under great pressure," he admits. Work has become more complicated. Before they asked and begged us to please give them machines for hauling out organic material or rubble. Now the RAPO orders what is to be done and given to the farms. Last year we hauled seven times more cargo than in the year before. Productivity has also been brought up in all sectors. We have more worries, but now we are paid less money. That's not right either. The rayon had good operation in 1983. The farms realized a profit, and we are left with a loss."

Yes, the new relations on the farm are not easily formed.

Here is what Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shchennikov, the manager of Sel'khoztekhnika Vyyezdnovskiy section had to say: "Since we are talking about the end result, then we too must be paid premiums in accordance with it. But what is happening? The kolkhozes win, and we suffer. We work better -- we get less. We now find ourselves between the hammer and the anvil. RAPO makes its own demands, and our oblast management reduces its plan. Yes, the crop, meat, milk -- all these are important. The rayon is engaged in sheep raising and gives the wool to the state. Our lathe operator makes a part in the shop. Tell me, what connection is there between this part and the sheep, and the amount of wool obtained from it?

BARRIERS, BARRIERS...

Thus, they have broken Sel'khoztekhnika in Arzamas. Why isn't Kryukov celebrating his victory over his all-powerful former "enemy", whom he himself cursed to high heaven when he worked on the farm? It is because he has recognized that, having protected the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, he still did not achieve an equal partnership. Now Sel'khoztekhnika is offended.

"Fellows, what should we do?" asks Yevgeniy Ivanovich at the RAPO Council.

The "fellows" answer in a hubbub: "They should give the farms themselves the right to give bonuses to those who have repaired technology, serviced it, or improved the soil. They would not be left at a loss."

It seems that the period of eternal "battle" with Sel'khoztekhnika has ended quite unexpectedly. It is being pressured by RAPO to do everything as prescribed and on time. From above it is being pressured by its own administration to give it a plan. What is one to do in this situation? Today the victory is RAPO's, but what will happen tomorrow?

All of the present restructuring has been thought up in order to produce more products, to prevent their waste and to bring them to the consumer. More and more new problems are arising in the process.

Everyone has heard about the famous Arzamas onions, cultivated in times of yore by local growers. It is an excellent onion, containing up to 16 percent dry substances. Therefore, it can be kept until the new crop. It is also exported.

This onion is both the glory and the tribulation of the rayon. The culture process is complex and labor consumptive. The entire culture is generated here, from growing the seeds to commodity production.

At the Shatovskiy sovkhos, one of the large and powerful farms, Director Vladimir Aleksandrovich Romanov told us: "Presently we grow onions on 200 hectares, but we will grow them on 700. Last year we started to irrigate the onion fields for the first time. We are gradually changing over to machine technology. Otherwise we would be in trouble. Our women have grown tired. After all, they used to do everything by hand. You should see their hands. And even the students, school children and city dwellers -- all are

sent to work in the onion fields. There are not enough people. Here is the catch -- how to submit it in time? We sell [the onions] to the oblast consumer union. Oh, how they fleece us! There is always some argument going on between us. They say that part of the onions are substandard, and of course, pay us less. But the onions are excellent. The procurers are just being clever. Last year after a long argument they took part of the onions from us as substandard, but in Moscow they told us that they were sold in the stores as 'first class'. The profits, of course, went to the consumer union..."

Romanov produces some kind of folders and worriedly continues: "In general, when we submit the onions it is nothing but problems. The rayispolkom chairman 'sits' on the shipment, the party gorkom secretary 'packs' the cars and Kryukov -- the packaging. If there is rain or bad weather, much of the onion crop remains in the field. But after all, the onion is the king of the kitchen, a vitally needed product."

Even though Yevgeniy Ivanovich does not want to be called an enthusiast, no matter how you call him, he must expend superhuman effort and go beyond all capabilities to organize the new endeavor and to create a true regional agricultural-industrial association.

"Let us take another one of our partners, the vegetable dehydration plant," says Kryukov, pacing up and down in his office with a cigarette. "For us this is a very important enterprise. In a wet year the onions rot quickly and there is not enough time to ship them out. This means that more of them must be dried for northerners. When I was the kolkhoz chairman, I would go with bowed head to the plant director and say: 'Listen, help me out, take the onions'. And he would say to me: 'Throw in some bricks, and I'll take them...'. Today we settle with each farm: these onions must be cleaned on site, these at the plant. There has been less product spoilage this way."

But how much more remains to be done! Will the Arzamas residents be able to come out of all their dead ends?

The director of Shatovskiy Sovkhoz, Romanov, states categorically: "If we do not overcome the interdepartmental barriers, all the new work will go into decline. RAPO still does not have full independence."

Kryukov agrees with this. They have created the RAPO fund. They want to take part of the money for bonuses or other needs. The bank manager says: "You're not supposed to. Here is a letter from the Ministry of Finance. RAPO funds may be created, but they are not yet to be spent."

So the money lies without moving. If they do succeed in soliciting some of it, again this is an infraction. Yet roads must be built, and a rubble plant, and there are so many other things which are a "must"...

Many of the participants in the Kremlin conference spoke of these problems and of the barriers standing in the way of RAPO. They spoke with concern. For some the experiment is successful, for others it is so-so, and for a third group it breaks like a soap bubble. It breaks for those who don't think enough, who seek little and yell loudly about their imaginary achievements.

My old friend whom I met during the conference break said, "We still have time...".

No, there isn't much time. CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade K. U. Chernenko spoke of this problem at the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agricultural-Industrial Complex when he said: "...it is important to successively and persistently resolve within a short time the problems which have arisen in the development of the agricultural-industrial complex. It is specifically this which the people expect of us."

Of course, the most unforeseen difficulties arise in the process of restructuring. One cannot foresee everything. However, it is necessary to act immediately on every visit and every phone call from the rayon.

Today everyone — from the average rayon worker to the minister -- must be concerned about how to help in this new endeavor. Any signal from the work site is a call to arms.

Here is one other observation which I made in Arzamas.

"When they organized the RAPO," said party gorkom secretary Mikhail Fedorovich Balakin, "the party and management functions were immediately separated. Before we were all essentially duplicating our efforts. Today the rayispolkom and RAPO deal with economics, and we deal with ideology, the training of the work force, and the solution of cardinal problems in the rayon and the city. There have been fewer "runs" on the bureau for things which have gone wrong, and more initiative is being given to the rayispolkom and agroprom [agricultural-industrial association].

Much became apparent in the Russian city of Arzamas and in the central rayon of Nechernozem'ye.

Let the vertical grow as a young tree grows, overcoming the ordinary everyday routines of the various departments.

The rayon workers are now worried and looking around. Everyone who is associated with the overall concept of the "agricultural-industrial complex" must feel responsible for this new and difficult endeavor.

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TURKMENIA HOSTS INTER-REPUBLIC SOCIAL SCIENCES MEETING

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 May 84 p 3

[Article by V. Gorev, head of the department for teaching CPSU history at the Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, and M. Kurbandurdyev, head of the Administration of Social Sciences Teaching and Scientific-Research Work at the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Higher Education: "The Responsible Task of VUZ"]

[Text] No few big and complex tasks are solved by the higher school today; one of them is educating and forming the new man. This task, as Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is not only the most important goal, but also a necessary condition of building communism.

The main burden of work associated with forming the new man and communist educating of youth in the VUZ falls on the professorial-teaching contingents of the social sciences chairs. Studying the CPSU history, philosophy, political economy and scientific communism is directed toward the mastery by youth of the Marxist-Leninist world view, without which communist education is void of a solid foundation.

In the course of recent years, in the institutions of higher education, the quality of the social sciences teachers contingent has noticeably improved. Today, about 60 percent of teachers at the social sciences chairs in the republic VUZes have scientific degrees and titles, and at some chairs, the percentage is even higher. For example, the efforts of the CPSU history chair collectives at the Turkmen State University (Chair Head, Docent D. D. Mamed-sakhatov), the social sciences chairs at the Turkmen Institute of People's Economy (Chair Heads, Docents G. S. Alaberdyev and A. A. Annamuradov), the philosophy and political economy chair at TGMI [Turkmen State Medical Institute] (Chair Head, Docent S. M. Musayev), and others, are fruitful and target-oriented.

Together with this, the organization and the content of the student youth Marxist-Leninist education and communist upbringing still requires significant improvement. One cannot say that only the lectures that answer contemporary demands sound from the podiums in student auditoriums. Facts prove a low ideological-theoretical and methodological level of the presented material,

when in the discussion of today's acute questions, there is no sharpness in the discussion, and when these are considered separately from practical tasks. The worst drawback of the presented lecturers and conducted seminars is the schematic approach or boredom, programmed in advance, which takes away the students' desire to think independently and to master material creatively. What good do these efforts do? Will the material work in achieving the posted goals?

At the June (1983) and the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, they presented serious demands to the work in higher schools, including the activity of its social sciences chairs. They were specific. The party demanded that the higher school and the social sciences chairs administration organs ensure a higher ideological-theoretical level in teaching the social disciplines. It is necessary to increase students' interest in studying them.

In connection with the general education and vocational schools reform, higher school and social sciences teachers face new tasks. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union attributes to them the same degree of importance as to such strategic programs of developed socialism as the energy and the food programs. The school reform creates conditions for bringing together all forces at all the links of the Soviet people's education system; naturally, the higher school belongs to this chain.

At the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, K. U. Chernenko, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, emphasized that now, the entire teaching process must, to a larger degree, become the carrier of the world view. It is the school's duty to shape students' Marxist-Leninist convictions, assist their independent creative thinking, teach them understanding of their responsibility for the destiny of their motherland, and infuse them with stable immunity against views and morals foreign to us.

It is clear that now it is necessary to increase the work on the Marxist-Leninist education and communist upbringing of youth to a qualitatively new level. Obviously, while perfecting it, one must not ignore the fact that Soviet youth has become more informed. However, together with this, the tasks of building communism have become significantly more complex; the ideological struggle in the world arena has become substantially sharper. In their "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist cooperative countries, the "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists" of various brands do not spare any effort and imagination to discredit the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and slander the achievements of real socialism, especially in the eyes of the youth, to instigate their nationalist sentiments and religious prejudices, and contaminate them with the consumer and permissiveness attitudes.

The black seeds planted into the soil of immature convictions may very well produce "undesirable" results. This is precisely the reaction which our rivals seek in their all-out attempts to influence the youth, to distract it from the socio-political problems, and to incline them toward doubts and criticism.

Under these conditions, the social sciences chairs in VUZes must address their sharp attention to students studying the classics of Marxism-Leninism, and the

party and government documents. It must take place in conjunction with the active propaganda of the socialist achievements, the advantages of the Soviet state and social system, the socialist way of life, the communist morals, and the CPSU and the Soviet state foreign policy. In this respect, a great deal depends on the ability and erudition of the social science teachers. They are necessary to argue well, uncovering the true face and nature of the capitalist reality and bourgeois ideology, and the direction of activity and views of anti-communists, revisionists, opportunists and falsifiers of our party's policy. The counter-propaganda from the VUZes' podiums must also have an offensive character.

VUZes have accumulated sufficient valuable experience in teaching social sciences. It must always find its way into practice. In this respect, conducting the scientific-methodological conference "The Paths Toward the Activation of the Teaching Process in the Social Sciences in VUZes" that was organized by the TuSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and, in particular, by its administration of the social sciences teaching and scientific-research work, in conjunction with the Turkmen State University and the Republic Methodology Office, was timely and useful.

At the conference, an extensive exchange of experience took place that dealt with organizing social sciences teaching in the republic VUZes. A great deal of significance was attributed to the discussion of questions concerning better organizing students' independent work with primary sources, introducing the problem-oriented education into the teaching process, supplementing the social sciences courses with newest scientific achievements, and increasing the ideological orientation in the teaching process of the entire educational work with youth in VUZes.

The conference audience was very impressive. The republic VUZes chair heads, chair leaders and the teachers of the institutions of higher education from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and other republics were among the speakers.

The social sciences teachers from Turkmenistan were able not only to exchange the accumulated experience, but also to acquire a great deal of valuable information from the experience of their colleagues whom the republic Ministry of Institutions of Higher Education invited to the conference. Most important is to practically apply all new, interesting and promising information.

They must address their special attention to the qualitative level of the social sciences teaching body. Their paths and possibilities are diverse: there are institutes for increasing teachers' qualification, scientific and teaching residences, 1-year graduate study programs, etc. The preparation of the doctors of sciences, who specialize in the social sciences, deserves closest attention of the chair heads and the corresponding divisions of the republic Ministry of Higher Education. In this respect, our republic still lags behind. Compare the all-union indicator--4.6 percent vs Turkmenistan--2 percent.

It is important that each social science chair once again analyzes the quality of its work and devotes attention to unresolved problems and negative phenomena and tries to eliminate them, using the best of both their own and borrowed experience.

NATIONAL

BOOKS EXPOSING IMPERIALISM RECOMMENDED FOR COUNTERPROPAGANDA

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Professor Ya. Zasurskiy: "With Accurate Aim"]

[Text] Books that expose imperialism play an important role under the conditions of the present ideological struggle. They are an important integral part of the dynamic and effective counterpropaganda system which was discussed at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

In recent years, Soviet publishing houses have published many interesting and vivid books on this subject. Notable among them are the series "Imperialism: Events, Facts, and Documents" and "Criticism of Bourgeois Ideology and Revisionism," which combine a scientific approach and critical propaganda.

The first series mentioned above is of special interest. Many publishing houses--Politizdat, Mysl', Molodaya Gvardiya, Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya, and Khudozhestvennaya Literatura--combined their efforts to produce it. Among the most successful works in the series, I would like to name first of all the work of N. N. Yakovlev, "TsRU protiv SSSR (CIA Against the USSR) (Molodaya Gvardiya), and the books of I. A. Geyevskiy, "Mify TsRU" (Myths of the CIA), "Uotergeyt" (Watergate), and "Ocherki ob organizovannoy prestupnosti i politicheskikh npravakh SShA" (Sketches of Organized Crime and Political Morals in the USA) (Politizdat, second edition), and of V. V. Bol'shakov, "Mnogolikaya bezrabotitsa" (Many-sided Unemployment) (Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya).

The books of the series "Imperialism: Events, Facts, and Documents" do not lie for a long time on the store shelves. They are bought up, and this illustrates the opinion of the readers, which is extremely important both for the book publishers and for the authors.

The criminal nature of imperialist policy has been exposed clearly and convincingly in a number of works published in recent years. The book by A. S. Grachev, "Tupiki politicheskogo nasiliya na sluzhbe mezhdunarodnoy

reaktsii" (Impasses of Political Violence in the Service of International Reaction) (Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya), deserves special attention from this standpoint. In the book, the author, in a calm and ironic manner, exposes the mechanics of terrorism used by the U.S. and other Western governments in their struggle against the peoples of their own countries. The work by L. P. Zamoyskiy, "Taynyye pruzhiny mezhdunarodnogo terrorizma" (Hidden Forces Behind International Terrorism) (Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya), is also interesting in this respect.

Books devoted to criticism of the methods of bourgeois propaganda have made an important contribution to exposing the policy of imperialism. The monograph by A. I. Vlasov, "Politicheskiye manipulatsii. Istoriya i praktika sredstv massovoy informatsii SShA" (Political Manipulations" History and Practice of the USA's Mass Information Media) (Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya), and the books of V. L. Artemov, "Psikhologicheskaya voyna v strategii imperializma" (Psychological Warfare in the Strategy of Imperialism) (Mezhdunarodnyye Otnosheniya), Yu. B. Kashlev, "Mify burzhuanoy propagandy" (Myths of Bourgeois Propagand) (Mysl'), and S. I. Beglov "Vneshnepoliticheskaya propaganda. Oчерк teorii i praktiki" (Foreign Policy Propaganda: A Sketch of Its Theory and Practice) (Vysshaya Shkola)--these interesting, well-written works were, in accordance with the publishing houses' plan, intended for specialists and were published accordingly in small editions. At the same time, such works help form a critical attitude toward bourgeois journalism and help in educating (people) to have an uncompromising (attitude) toward bourgeois ideology, and thus may be useful for the general reader. Every book listed above is an unquestionable success of our publicists and publishers.

At the same time, the work of publishing books that expose imperialism needs further development and improvement. It is possible and necessary to take new steps to improve the quality of this literature in order to make it more diverse and interesting and to improve the edition's quality. It would be good if these books would provide at least short name and source indices, which would enable propagandists and political lecturers to use them more actively. I would also like to suggest that publishers publish more reference literature. The recent appearance of the book "Militarizm. Tsifry i fakty" (Militarism: Figures and Facts) (Politizdat, 1983) was greeted with great interest by readers. This reference book, of course, rendered a great service to propagandists and the general public; it convincingly and clearly helped to expose the militarist nature of contemporary imperialism. It would also be possible to publish similar reference books on other subjects. I think that a publication "Unemployment" would be interesting for our readers. It would contain facts and figures on the situation of people in all age groups, especially young people, who have become unwanted in the world of capitalism.

A reference book "Rulers of the Capitalist World: The 600 Richest Families in the World" would be equally useful. It could not only name the exploiters of millions of people but also expose, with facts and figures, the mechanics of transferring money from workers' pockets into the pockets of contemporary money-bags.

Other possible subjects for reference literature could also be names. Its value lies in the fact that it presents facts and helps [a reader] to be oriented quickly to current events.

It can truthfully be said that facts are stubborn things and the more facts that we put into circulation, the more indisputable and well-grounded will be our conetration against imperialist propaganda. Such books would help propagandists and students in higher and secondary schools who are studying social science.

New themes must be found. The book by G. I. Gerasimov, "Obschchestvo potrebleniya. Mify i realnost'" (The Consumer Society: Myths and Reality) (Znaniye), deserves attention in this respect. It is unique in that the author, almost completely refraining from commenting, presented a collection of opinions of Americans themselves about their country. It convincingly show how the cult of consumption in capitalist society leads to the spiritual impoverishment and moral degradation of its citizens. Similar books are needed about the oppression of national minorities in state-monopoly capitalist countries and about the sad and tragic fate of foreign workers.

In my opinion, books by progressive foreign publicists and primarily by journalists who work in the communist press are a great resource for revealing the truth about capitalist countries. A work by the American publicist Jenny Pierce, "Under the Eagle," could be cited as an example. PEOPLE'S WORLD, the American communists' newspaper published in San Francisco, wrote about it in the 3 March issue of this year. The U.S.'s policy in Latin America is exposed in this abundantly documented book. The best cartoons of communist newspapers' artists, such as the well-known masters Bidstrup and Eiffel, could be of interest for publication.

Publication of books exposing imperialism helps our readers examine more thoroughly the laws of the development of contemporary capitalist society and to see the true exploiter and inhumane nature behind its modern facade; it helps the development of an active and aware position of irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology, and it helps in recognizing and netralizing the ideological subversive activity of the enemies of socialism.

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KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KARAGANDA AWARD MEETING

PM141459 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 pp 2-3

[Apparent text of speech delivered at 22 May Karaganda Kazakh Communist Party Gorkom session by D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Today we honor the city of Karaganda--a city of glorious traditions and a major economic, scientific and cultural center of the republic, which is being presented with the motherland's high award--the order of the labor red banner.

This award has been conferred on Karaganda for its services to socialist building, its great role in the country's industrialization, and its significant contribution to routing the enemy in the great patriotic war.

This decoration for Karaganda is still further proof of the party's constant concern for and attention to all the affairs of Karaganda's working people, its workers, engineers, technicians, employees, war and labor veterans, party, Soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers, and every one of you, dear comrades of Karaganda! [Prolonged applause]

On such a portentous and unrepeatably festive day I am very happy to carry out the request of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who asked me to cordially congratulate you all on this deserved award and to wish you good health, great happiness, and new successes. [Tumultuous applause]

Allow me on your behalf to express the sincerest gratitude to the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for the high assessment of Karaganda people's labor. [Prolonged applause]

Allow me also to convey to you ardent congratulations from the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and council of ministers, and all working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan, and to express the confidence that Karaganda's working people will respond to the motherland's high award with great new achievements in all sections of communist creation. [Prolonged applause]

Comrades!

The contribution of Socialist Karaganda, with which all landmarks on the Soviet people's great road are closely linked--from the birth of the new life of space-flights--to the land of the Soviets' common treasure house of economic, spiritual and defense potential, has always been notable.

Its history and present day are a convincing example of the beneficial changes which have taken place through the will of the party in once backward regions which have been reborn with great October.

Karaganda is called the child of the first Soviet 5-year plans. That is correct. But at the same time, comrades, your TV has become a vivid symbol of the dynamic growth of the economy, science and culture at all stages of our society.

Karaganda's service in molding the republic's working class, in forming its technical and scientific intelligentsia, and in the modern development of advanced science and technology and of spiritual standards is indisputable and considerable.

The Soviet system's life-creating force and the wisdom of the national and economic policy of great Lenin's party have also told here.

Your glorious city's labor award will henceforth shine brightly in the constellation of the country's order-bearing cities.

This high award, comrades, is also one to which Karaganda's satellite cities of Abay, Sarani, Shakhtinsk, and others, whose working people also bear the proud name, known nationwide, of Karaganda citizen, are fully entitled. [Prolonged applause]

The years that have elapsed since Karaganda's formation make up a small historical period. But the city's labor fame has travelled far beyond the bounds of Kazakhstan, evoking the profound respect of the working people of the entire Land of the Soviets: And this, comrades, is entirely deserved, gratifying and wonderful.

For centuries the golden steppe of the Saryarki hid its priceless buried treasures until Appak Bayzhanov, a simple shepherd, found sunstone here. But the new history of the Karaganda expanses and their unprecedented transformation, of which the party of communists and Vladimir Ilich Lenin and his many loyal comrades in arms were the source, began only after Great October, which abolished all forms of social injustice, national oppression, and the dominance of foreign and local exploiters.

Among Lenin's documents directly linked with Kazakhstan, history has preserved forever specific tokens of Lenin's close attention to the coal region and the prospects for its future.

In order to study in detail the possibility of sharply increasing extraction of coal and other minerals a group of specialists was sent to Kazakhstan headed by

the outstanding scientist and geologist Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Gapeyev, which to all intents and purposes rediscovered the coal deposits and arrived at the far-sighted conclusion that Karaganda was of colossal industrial importance for the young Land of the Soviets.

In 1929 the Kazakhstroyugol trust was organized, and on 15 August 1931 the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks Central Committee adopted a resolution on creating the USSR's third coal base in Karaganda.

The party's constant concern, the unselfish fraternal aid of all the country's peoples, and the Karanda people's organized heroic labor managed to turn Karaganda into this giant base which, in the difficult time of ordeals unprecedented in the history of our entire power, played, it is no exaggeration to say, a supreme role. [Prolonged applause]

Back in January 1932 the 3d enlarged plenum of the Kazakhstan party krayhom stressed: "A city with a population reaching 70,000 has sprung up within 1 year, Kazakh worker cadres have been created...."

Karaganda people's work came constantly under the unremitting attention of the party and the government. There is plenty of evidence of that. A summer 1934 session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee Presidium on the Karaganda City Soviet report was addressed by Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, who precisely defined the tasks of intensively developing the city. Sergey Mironovich Kirov's arrival in Karaganda that same fall helped to step up the coalfield's construction rate. An important role in forming the coalfield was played by Grigoriy Konstantinovich Ordzhonikidze, Valerian Vladimirovich Kuybyshev, and other prominent figures in our party and state.

Karaganda's glorious annals are worthily enhanced by the names of talented organizers and pace-setters of the socialist economy: Ivan Vasilyevich Deyev, Korney Osipovich Gorbachev, Ivan Akimovich Kostenko, Kasym Baytuganov, Vladislav Frantsevich Budreyko, Absalym Topayev, Saken Shamanov, Vladimir Yakovlevich Zelentsov, and many others who in different years but with unfailing Bolshevik passion aided with all their might the radical reconstruction and accelerated development of a highly industrialized area, a developed socialist economy, and fundamentally new relations between people engaged in free and happy labor.

As a person whose engineering activity began in these areas, I am well acquainted with Karaganda and its history and I remember particularly the unforgettable time which, through the will of the party and the people's labor, turned Karaganda into a bastion of socialist industrialization known throughout the country and placed it in the glorious ranks of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, the Turkish-Siberia railroad and the [word indistinct].

From its very first days the miners' city was declared an all-union shock construction site. Karaganda and Balkhash were under the patronage of working people from Moscow and Leningrad, the Ukraine and the Urals. The help of the Donbass miners was particularly appreciated in those years.

The construction of coal and metallurgical giants in the republic was conducted with the most active participation of the local population, which in practice also helped the Kazakh people to move to socialism, bypassing the agonizing stage of capitalism. A railroad network was set up to carry Kazakh coal and metal to the Urals, Western Siberia and Central Asia.

In this hall today there are many veterans whose labor careers are closely bound up with the formation of socialist Karaganda, the strengthening of its economic might, and its all-around social and spiritual development.

Allow me to express my unbounded gratitude to party, Komsomol, and mining veterans, to all guardsmen of the working class and its technical intelligentsia, and to the tireless workers of art and culture for their worthy contribution to the struggle for Karaganda's coal and metal, for the majesty and splendor of their labor achievements, and for everything for which order-bearing Karaganda is now famed in the multinational labor family of our republic and the entire country. [Prolonged applause]

Comrades! The pace at which Karaganda coalfield was constructed and fuel extraction simultaneously grew was unprecedented in world practice.

During the prewar 5-year plans the Karagandan people set examples of unparalleled labor. The team of the famous miner Tusup Kuzembayev, which significantly exceeded all norms, worked particularly remarkably. The names of many Karaganda shock workers resounded throughout the country.

But, comrades, our peaceful creative labor was interrupted by the perfidious attack of Fascist Germany and its satellites. Along with the entire Soviet people Karaganda's citizens staunchly defended the motherland's freedom and independence.

The party, the government, and the State Defense Committee issued a directive of exceptional importance--Karaganda's coalfields were to temporarily replace the enemy-occupied Donbass.

This difficult task was resolved at a time when half of the city party organization's communists were fighting on active service in the army.

The miners who had gone to the front were replaced by women, old men and boys. There were more than 5,000 women working underground at the face at that time.

One of the mines was headed in those days by Aleksey Stakhanov. He immediately emphasized developing socialist competition.

"Work like three men! Coal is a weapon too. Work as you would fight!" was the mining city's slogan. Among the pace-setters of this patriotic movement were Bashir Nurmagambetov, Abugali Turarov, Ivan Sigarev, and many other shock workers of mining labor, who convincingly proved that the line of military victories at the front also ran through the coal faces of your city--heroic laboring Karaganda. [Prolonged applause]

Thanks to the universal, unparalleled labor heroism and the mobilizing activity of party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, the party's crucial assignment was fulfilled, and fulfilled honorably.

The coalfield's share of the country's total fuel balance grew immeasurably. Mounting a front-line watch, the guards of the rear won one victory after another and repeatedly earned the State Defense Committee's Red Banner. The country did not only receive high-quality coal from Karaganda. At the time when the manganese mines in the Ukraine were in enemy hands the Karaganda people largely made up for this loss. Copper, tungsten and molybdenum poured out of Karaganda to meet defense needs.

And if Soviet armor was strong and our weapons formidable and if our motherland's soldiers returned home victorious, this was due in considerable part to Karaganda's working people, who did everything possible to equip the front with the most necessary output.

The perfidious enemy experienced at first hand the invincible force of Karaganda's imposing might. Alongside the riches of the subterranean depths and skilled labor, the basis of this might--and this should be noted particularly today--was, is, and will continue to be the peoples' unprecedented cohesion and Leninist friendship--that priceless common possession of ours which we always cherish and will continue to cherish sacredly. [Prolonged applause]

Karaganda people contributed considerable resources to create air squadrons and tank columns, including the "Karaganda Miner" column. The inhabitants of Karaganda Oblast shared their homes and bread with thousands of wounded servicemen and with evacuated women, old men and orphaned children as if they were family.

The unquenchable flame of our great victory was maintained not only by the coal which the Karaganda people extracted but also by the warmth of their caring and courageous hearts full of a shining faith in the inevitable rout of the wicked and bloody enemy and in the salvation of all humanity from the brown plague of fascism.

Karaganda's envoys fought bravely on all fronts of the Great Patriotic War and as partisans. Thousands of them were awarded orders and medals, the 17 bravest Karaganda citizens became Heroes of the Soviet Union, five of them full bearers of the Order of Glory. The immortal deed of Nikolay Gastello's crew was repeated by Leninist Komsomol members Nurken Abdirov and Aleksandr Komissarov, Petr Teryayev....

All this, comrades, has not been and will not be forgotten.

I bow down to all Karaganda people who, through military exploits at the front and labor exploits behind the lines, personally promoted the great victory over the cruel enemy. [Prolonged applause]

Comrades!

The life-giving source of the Karaganda people's thoughts did not dry up for a single day during the hard war years. It was precisely at this difficult time that Semen Semenovich Makarov, a mechanical engineer at mine 31, together with a group of workers, created the world's first coal combine, which entered series production in 1945. Their labor was assessed at its worth.

At the same time another major event occurred. The Temirtau plant, now Kazakhstan's Magnitka, the first-born of the republic's ferrous metallurgy, which owed its birth to mining Karaganda, came into operation.

The country was healing its major war wounds and raising the economy to new heights. Karaganda and its oblast grew particularly intensively in the years of opening up the virgin lands.

Like the entire republic your remarkable region, where nowadays people of many different nationalities--Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and others--are inspired to work hand in hand for the sake of the bright morrow of communism, has also become a vivid embodiment of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. [Prolonged applause]

Your oblast developed at such a rapid pace that it was necessary in March 1973 to form a new oblast--Dzhezkazgan oblast--from part of it. This measure, aimed at making more effective use of Central Kazakhstan's enormous potential, has been fully justified in all respects.

Karaganda has reared more than 100 full bearers of the "Miner's Glory" badge and has nurtured dozens of working mining dynasties.

The labor record of the Ustrenov, Slepov, Taushkin, Ryabkov, Aytkulov and other mining dynasties numbers many years. There are more than 40 Heroes of Socialist Labor in the oblast.

I would like wholeheartedly to wish that the family labor dynasties and all Karaganda people will confidently strengthen the fame of their good labor traditions and will continue to elevate their order-bearing worker-city through worthy deeds! [Prolonged applause]

Comrades! The times when miners operated on the "dig more and toss it further" principle have vanished into the irretrievable past. Now it is hard to find mines to equal Karaganda's in terms of the standard of their technical equipment.

The coalfield's technical equipment level and its comprehensive development are being actively worked on by the Karagandaugol production association headed by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Drizhd, the scientific research coal and polytechnical institutes headed by heroes of Socialist Labor Petr Mikhailovich Trukhin and Abylkas Saginovich Saginov, and the Giprouglegormash and Giproshakht planning institutes.

Karagandagormash has become one of the country's leading coal machine building associations.

Karaganda is a mighty center for almost all types of transport and communications, including space satellites. It has power engineering and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. It has machine building, the construction industry, and the chemical, light, meat and dairy, and food industries.

Karaganda has become the center of the unique Karaganda-Temirtau territorial production region. Today its links with the republic and the country are profound and extensive and will become even larger in scale tomorrow. And this is due not only to coal, that "veritable brand of industry" (Lenin), but also to the most diverse products bearing the Karaganda brand, whose prestige is growing every year. Understandably, this is very gratifying.

Karaganda has become the republic's major further education center, a forge for highly-qualified cadres, a city with its own university, leading institutes, technical colleges, colleges and schools. In them the rising generation confidently gains varied knowledge and labor experience with the help of prestigious mentors. This future belongs to it completely, and we must do everything to ensure that our successors are always ideologically tempered and worthy of the labor and military glory of their fathers and mothers and older brothers and sisters and the immortal revolutionary traditions of Lenin's great party and the entire Soviet people.

Comrades!

In presenting the motherland's deserved award to you it is also necessary to speak of your multifaceted aid to the countryside and of Karaganda's substantial contribution to developing the republic's agroindustrial complex and fulfilling the Food Program.

The republic and the country recently celebrated the 30th anniversary of the virgin lands. It is apposite to recall in this connection that Karaganda's envoys, heeding the party's call and their hearts' command, actively participated in this heroic and memorable epic.

With the opening up of the virgin lands your oblast became also a notable producer of grain and other diverse products. Positive changes are taking place in the agrarian sector of its economy. Much is being done to mechanize labor-intensive processes in agriculture, a lot of housing construction is under way, and hydraulic engineering projects are being constructed.

One of these is the unique Irtysh-Karaganda canal, almost 500 m long, which is being extended to DZHEZKAZGAN. New sovkhozes have been created on the basis of this man-made highway, which has made it possible to obtain stable potato and vegetable harvests. The further construction of water economy projects and their skillful use will make it possible to sharply increase the obtaining of stable harvests on irrigated land, and to improve supplies of vegetables, potatoes, and livestock products to the oblasts working people.

The planned development of Central Kazakhstan's economy and the opening up of its riches largely depend on construction workers. It is their persistent labor together with the architects' searching quest which has radically altered

the economic and architectural face of Karaganda, which has become one of the republic's remarkable cities.

Today, instead of homely structures, there are soaring modern buildings and multistory blocks. Since the start of the current 5-year plan alone over 500,000 square meters of housing have been erected in Karaganda, which has made it possible for many Karaganda people to improve their housing and daily living conditions. Many important production and sociocultural projects have been constructed. Even more gratifying changes are in prospect in the very near future.

The spiritual potential of the city and the oblast is growing. This is evident in the examples of your cultural institutions, professional and amateur collectives, sports organizations, and mass media, whose activity is imbued with a spirit of true collectivism and creativity, genuine friendship among peoples, and active nonacceptance of alien influences incompatible with the Soviet way of life.

Half a million Karaganda citizens annually visit the shows of the order-bearing Kazakh and Russian Drama Theaters and the Musical Comedy Theater. The young German theater is confidently gaining strength. Karaganda is forming its own school of fine art. The Miners' Palace mining movie studio has made dozens of interesting movies. The creation of a symphony orchestra and the opening of a circus have been notable events. Important problems are raised and resolved by the newspapers ORTALYK KAZAKHSTAN (Comrade Zhusipov), and INDUSTRIALNAYA KARAGANDA (Comrade Ignatov).

All this and much else reflects Karaganda people's full-blooded life and bespeaks their purposefulness, their enterprising, skillful, and gifted workers, and the constant influx of new thoughts, ideas, and guests, without which it is impossible to plan a happy future and to live properly in the present.

In short, dear comrades, allow me wholeheartedly to wish Karaganda's glorious working class, its tireless scientific, technical and creative intelligentsia, and its workers and young students new, significant successes for the good of our beloved motherland. [Prolonged applause]

Comrades!

Soviet Kazakhstan, like the entire country, is confidently striding along the labor road of the 11th 5-Year Plan. On the whole, the plan for the first 3 years and 4 months has been successfully fulfilled by the republic's national economy. Since the start of the 5-year plan the gross social product has increased by R3.5 billion. The volume of capital construction is growing. In this regard, since the start of the 5-year plan much that is good and readily visible to the entire country has occurred throughout the republic. Karaganda people have commissioned the only shop producing tin plate at Kazakhstan's Magnitka, new capacity at the industrial rubber articles plant, the Karagaylinskiy mining enrichment combine and other important projects.

The agroindustrial complex is gaining new strength. Working people's prosperity is steadily increasing.

The constructive work needed by everyone, whose tone is set by the party and its Central Committee, is everywhere being conducted quietly, purposefully, and reliably, without loud slogans and phrases. Along with all Kazakhstan's Communists, this work is being tirelessly controlled by Karaganda's combat and cohesive party organization headed by the party obkom. [Prolonged applause]

Since the start of the 5-year plan much has been done in your oblast and the republic as a whole. However, considering the mounting role of each of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts on a republican and countrywide scale, we are all faced with doing still more.

The specific tasks facing the republic and progress in implementing them have been talked about in detail at recent Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee plenums, during the electoral campaign, and at the presentation of the award to the republic's capital. Therefore, there is no sense in repeating them.

But, comrades, our celebration today provide us with a direct opportunity for once again devoting particular attention to the fact that only with Karaganda's labor contribution will the republic be able to confidently implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

It must be noted that the fulfillment of the plan for this year to a considerable extent predetermines the success of the 5-year plan as a whole. The foundations of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the even longer term are being laid on the current year's results. Our attention is being drawn to this particularly by the party and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

On the whole you are working well in industry. Since the start of the 5-year plan the volume of industrial production throughout the oblast has increased by more than 11 percent, and labor productivity has risen over 5 percent. Millions of rubles worth of output has been sold over and above the plan. The best builders' collectives are working very productively.

What has been achieved is obvious. But, comrades, it is not our way to flatter ourselves with our successes, even the most significant ones. Only a self-critical and strictly realistic approach is proof against failure and error and makes it possible, as Lenin said, to see just what we have and have not achieved.

The party, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed, will make strict demands on every failure and any imperfection. It is necessary to increase cadres' personal responsibility, initiative and activeness. The question of the inadmissability of a liberal attitude toward those who are damaging the economy through their inefficiency, lack of organization, and indiscipline is being posed by life in all its acuteness.

Guided by the party's demands, it is necessary in the first place to devote attention toward the all-around improvement of the activity of Soviets at all levels toward plan, state and labor discipline, toward the intensification of the economy and thrift regime, and toward how to make better and fuller use of the already amassed economic and spiritual potential, striving for the fullest amalgamation of the advantages of developed socialism and the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

Special mention must be made of Karaganda's coal industry, whose importance--particularly that of coking coal--cannot be overestimated.

You must all be fully responsible for understanding that and make the utmost effort to eliminate the lag. After all, it is no secret that coal extraction at a number of mines has not been growing recently. Therefore you must make up what has been neglected, above all in conducting preparatory mining and capital work.

I think, comrades, that the situation is rectifiable. That is convincingly shown by the steady work of the extraction teams of Zhanibay Igibayev and Illyas Rakhimzhanov from the Kuzembayev and Kirovskaya mines, and mine-tunneling teams headed by Yesboryn Kalenderov from Kostenko mine, Ivan Ivanovich Faber from Gorbachev mine, and Yaroslav Antonovich Donchak from the mine named for the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, and other labor collectives. These are the ones with which all the others should vie.

The interests of the oblast's industry and entire national economy require greater efficiency even in the work of the cohesive collective at the Karaganda metallurgical combine headed by Makhmud Akbiyevich Akbiyev. I would like to be confident that all sectors of this complex production that is needed by the entire country will work precisely and with the highest returns, ensuring plan fulfillment for all indicators.

It is also important to effect, to a high standard and promptly a radical modernization of the Karaganda GRES-1, to eliminate shortcomings at Kazakhstan's Magnitka's TETS-2 and at other sites, and to take measures to strengthen the stability of power engineer cadres to increase their material and moral incentives as is being done, for instance, at Karaganda GRESS-2, whose capacities also need to be built up.

It is necessary, to use a worker's expression, to "tighten things up" with regard to stiffening the discipline of contractual pledges, whose nonfulfillment has a pernicious effect on the general work regime not only in our republic but also far beyond its bounds. Incidentally, it is always easier to cite sub-contractors than to critically assess one's own inadequacies.

It is necessary to improve the pace and quality of the work of construction workers, above all, those from Karagandazhilstroy, Karagandapromstroy, and Kazmetallurgstroy trusts and the wall material associations and to win back the leading positions they have lost.

Here, I think, along with the commissioning of production projects, it is also necessary to devote unremitting attention to the timely and high-quality construction of sociocultural and consumer and housing projects and to distribute them equitably. Supplying every working family with comfortable accommodation is a vital problem that must be tackled in earnest. In no circumstances must it be postponed.

Comrades! Summing up what I have said, I would like to stress once again that the republic and the country are expecting from Karaganda a more weighty contribution to the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and to the fulfillment of socialist pledges for this year and for the entire 5-year plan.

Therefore, in executing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's advice and directives, it is necessary above all to reduce the number of laggard collectives, to assimilate commissioned capacities as fully as possible, to make better use of equipment, not to permit any losses of worktime, to strive for the high-quality fulfillment and overfulfillment of targets on all indicators, and to set an example in industrial hygiene and safety equipment.

Comrades! Along with ensuring the growth of Group A production it is important also to devote attention to the particular priority that is the production of high-quality consumer goods and to the ability, as INDUSTRIALNAYA KARAGANDA rightly wrote, to turn waste into income. And, understandably, not only waste but basic and raw materials too. Your oblast currently imports hundreds of items which could be produced locally. Less than half of Karaganda's enterprises produce consumer goods. Moreover, there is a considerable percentage of reject goods, especially from Karaganda's footwear manufacturers and the Kirov Knitwear Association. Here, comrades, it is necessary to strive for radical changes for the better.

The problem of making more effective use of Karaganda's scientific potential, above all in connection with the formation of a Central Kazakhstan department of the Academy of Sciences, remains topical. The scientists of Karaganda, and not only Karaganda, are much indebted to the miners, machine builders, chemists and construction workers for the elaboration and successful introduction of means of mechanization, progressive techniques, and environmental protection measures.

It is time, comrades, to consider the plans for new equipment as very important in every production collective's work.

Your city does have people to emulate both in labor and in life. The order-bearing collective of the Karaganda confectionery factory, a participant in international fairs in Leipzig, Prague, Cairo, Ulaanbaatar, New Delhi, and others, has maintained first place in socialist competition among the sector's enterprises for 74 consecutive quarters. For the 10th time it has also been recognized as the countrywide winner and has been entered on the All-Union Board of Honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

setting an example to the oblast's other population centers, the inhabitants of Karaganda are struggling for the title of a city of high culture and exemplary order.

But often formalism, red tape and interdepartmental barriers have a pernicious effect on this necessary movement. It is too soon for the Deputy Aktiv, the people's controllers, and the mass media to rest on their laurels. You still have many problems, and they are most diverse at that.

Instances exist of a callous attitude on the part of certain gorispolkom and Otkyabriskiy Rayispolkom workers and the leaders of a number of major enterprises, institutions, and organizations to working people's applications and requests.

Atheist and legal propaganda and ideological education and sports work among the masses have not been organized everywhere, especially among young people. Many Komsomol, DOSAAF and sports society organizations are dozing.

Disruptions in transport, communications, public catering, and state and co-operative trade have not been eradicated. The questions of the struggle for a completely healthy life, against any abuse of alcohol, and for a [word indistinct] social order and the complete safety of socialist property are being posed most acutely.

I must say bluntly, comrades, that there is no one will step in to save you from these and other shortcomings. You must eradicate them yourselves, through your own efforts, resolutely eschewing complacent attitudes, with the help of effective criticism and self-criticism, and with the help of sensibly organized socialist competition. It is important to remember that labor rivalry without sincere enthusiasms and a high ideological standard and without moral and material incentives is a fiction incompatible with the concepts of labor honor and duty to society.

Relying on the will of the party and the working class, we must be intolerant of any manifestations of political apathy, social parasitism, the desire to snatch as much as possible from society, and the reluctance to work honestly and conscientiously.

As for the resources and aid dependent on the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government, this aid has always been given, is given, and will continue to be given to Karaganda in everything.

Of that, dear comrades of Karaganda, you can be firmly confident. [Prolonged Applause]

Comrades! At present, alongside the further development of multisector industry, transport, communications and capital construction, Kazakhstan's working people have been set exceptionally important tasks in the sphere of the rural economy by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

It must be stressed yet again with utter clarity that further increasing the output of grain and other agricultural products is the top priority task.

This is the current state of affairs in the republic's grain field. All the southern oblasts have completed sowing and are tending the crops and preparing for haymaking. Field work is in full swing in the republic's main grain producing zones. Virgin land sowing is currently taking place under very difficult conditions, but in a considerably more organized way than last year. The rhythm of the sowing period is determined by work quality. This is better this year thanks to a more active use of collective contract. Everything possible is being done everywhere to gratify the beloved motherland with a bumper harvest of grain and other crops with firm successes in stockraising.

This common duty fully concerns you too, dear comrades. All the more so since on the results of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan some of your oblast's rayons were considerably in arrears to the state in terms of grain, potato, vegetable and milk sales.

This year you must take a new approach to your work so as to successfully fulfill, together with the entire republic, the targets for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole in the sphere of agricultural production.

If one recalls relatively recent history it can be said that in 1958 your oblast was awarded the Order of Lenin for its major successes in increasing production of grain and other agricultural products, and for its sale to the state of 60.2 million poods of grain.

This year you must do everything in your power to eliminate the lags that have been permitted, above all in grain production. After all, there was a time, in 1979 for instance, when your oblast sold the state more than 66 million poods of grain.

It is important in every rayon without exception to strive to further increase the production of other arable and livestock products. To be concerned to create everywhere a reliable feed base for all public-sector cattle, to develop enterprises' and organizations' subsidiary farms, and collective horticulture and truck farming, and thereby to promote in a businesslike way the implementation of the Food Program targets.

I would like wholeheartedly to wish you, dear comrades, considerable successes in the crucial field of the rural economy, which largely determines the mood and standard of all the remaining spheres of life and the people's prosperity itself. [Prolonged applause]

Comrades! The entire Soviet people are currently living under the sign of implementing the Leninist party's historic designs.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session discussed the most important problems of accelerating the country's economic and social progress and questions of further improving the management of the national economy, strengthening and developing Soviet democracy and of the school reform.

The good of the Soviet people and the defense of the interests of world socialism and of a lasting and irreversible world peace have always been, are, and will continue to be the indissoluble fundamental components of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

This wise policy, which is realistically and purposefully pursued by the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, is ardently, wholly, and fully approved by our republic's communists and working people along with all Soviet people.

If one assesses the state of affairs entirely objectively, it can be said that all the conditions for successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and the targets for the current year and for the entire 5-year plan as a whole have now been created, and that in a number of important positions the opportunity exists to substantially exceed them.

Everything is available to do this--a powerful economic base, equipment and cadres. It is effectively served by the scientifically-grounded, life-proven economic, social and nationalities policy of the great Lenin's party.

We are currently entering the stage of extensive preparations for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress, which will unquestionably be a major landmark in the history of the party and the country, and the entire communist and workers movement.

In order to make party plans a reality we need peace above all, since planned progress toward supreme goals, genuine social progress, and the peoples' real happiness are only possible under conditions of lasting peace. That is why all progressive humanity ardently approves the Leninist party's wise, consistent, and profoundly realistic foreign policy line.

This line, which is closely bound up with the policy of the fraternal socialist countries and the international communist, workers and national liberation movement, is aimed not in words but in deeds at averting a nuclear catastrophe and strengthening world peace.

At the same time, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted in his speech to the workers at the Serp i Molot metallurgical plant, "The Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government comprehend their supreme responsibility to the people. June 1941 will not be repeated. Any aggressor will incur immediate retribution. Let everyone--both our friends and our enemies--know that."

Dear comrades!

Multinational Soviet Kazakhstan's working people share with you the emotion, joy, and pride of the present day and are confident that through their heroic labor Karaganda's people will continue to merit the socialist fatherland's high award.

Allow me to read the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, to present the order, and to wish you and, through you, all order-bearing Karaganda's working people new labor energy, major achievements, and much prosperity. [Tumultuous, prolonged applause]

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV ADDRESS TO DZHEZKAZGAN OFFICIALS

PM141536 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 pp 1-2

[KAZTAG report: "Working More Precisely and Effectively"]

[Excerpts] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the speeches delivered by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at these plenums and at the meeting with workers of the "Serp i Molot" metallurgical plant have inspired the working people of Dzhezkazgan to new achievements. Socialist competition is expanding for an increase in the production of nonferrous metals and other output and an improvement in its quality, the introduction and assimilation of new capacities, the intensification of the policy of thrift and economy, and an increased contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

This was noted at a conference of the oblast's responsible party, Soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol workers and leaders and secretaries of the party committees of major enterprises and construction sites held in Dzhezkazgan City 24 May. N. G. Davydov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, provided information on the oblast party organization's activity in building up the oblast's economic potential, the progress in fulfilling this year's production targets, and urgent problems of capital construction, material and technical supplies, and the improvement of cultural and consumer services for the working people.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, addressed the conference.

Stressing the need for all-around intensification of work on the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, he noted that, alongside the impressive scales of what has been done in the oblast, especially in recent years, many existing reserves and opportunities for economic and cultural building and the improvement of the oblast working people's living standard are still frequently not being used as is urgently required by Lenin's party, its Central Committee, and Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally.

In this connection, Comrade D. A. Kunayev stressed, it is important to ensure immediately for each enterprise swifter production efficiency growth rates, and above-plan increase in labor productivity, and a reduction in the prime cost of output, to accelerate the retooling of industry and the universal and effective introduction of leading experience, and thus to minimize the number of lagging labor collectives. More attention must be paid to the comprehensive use of raw material and a resolute struggle against any types of losses.

Economic and social development, labor and the quality of life are closely interconnected and together with the correct organization of ideological educational work among all categories of the population largely depend now and in the foreseeable future on the rate, level and end results primarily of capital construction, which must be given priority in the oblast, Comrade D. A. Kunayev stressed.

This applies to all the oblast's construction sites, but particularly to the guideline all-union Komsomol Construction site defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress--a complete package for a new giant of the Soviet coal mining industry and nonferrous metallurgy--the Zhayrem mining and enrichment combine, and the speediest, reliable creation here of everything necessary for the highly productive labor and good daily life of geologists, miners and people of other professions.

The republic and oblast party, Soviet, economic and trade union organs and Komsomol should seek the timely commissioning, along with the industrial and agricultural establishments, of all cultural and consumer service establishments, and trading, medical, children's preschool, and school institutions without exception. That is why we cannot allow any disorder in construction, even the slightest underassimilation of the funds generously allocated by the state, or a narrow departmental attitude toward the needs and requests of Zhayrem and other construction sites in the oblasts, why we must observe discipline unconditionally, display more self-exactingness, and not fear criticism or self-criticism--that tested weapon in the struggle against shortcomings.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev supported a number of justified proposals and requests concerning the acceleration of survey and geological prospecting work, road construction, the erection of bungalows with private plots, the procedure for supplying private passenger cars to leading production workers, an increase in the circulation of some wide-circulation newssheets, especially in Zhayrem, and the oblast's complete inclusion in the republic television system.

Comrade D. A. Kunayev visited a new experimental enrichment factory, a quarry of the Zhayrem mining and enrichment combine's Dalnezapadnyy mine, a number of establishments of one of the country's leading nonferrous metallurgy giants--the Dzhezkazgan Order of Lenin Mining and Metallurgical Combine Named for K. I. Satpayev--including the powerful new No 65 Mine and the enrichment factory under construction in Nikolskiy City, and the electrolyte shop at a copper plant whose output has a good reputation far beyond the republic and the country.

In Balkhash City, while visiting the Order of Lenin Mining and Enrichment Combine named for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution, Comrade D. A.

Kunayev familiarized himself with the progress of the modernization of a number of its production facilities, the nitrogen and oxygen plant, a new rolling shop fitted with the most sophisticated equipment, and the construction of a unique complex for smelting copper concentrates in a fluid bath [zhidkaya vanna], evinced interest in specific opportunities for increasing the production of consumer goods, and drew the attention of the leaders of the combine, city and oblast to the need to improve the work of the trade and public catering enterprises.

At the Kounradskiy Mine, renowned in the history of Soviet mining, and at the Palace of Culture and Technology he met with many production veterans and representatives of the creative intelligentsia and commented positively on the topicality of the best items in the newspaper BALKHASHSKIY RABOCHIY the performances of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast dramatic theater in Balkhash, and other notable facts and events in the cultural life of the city and oblast.

Having visited the combine's Hall of Labor and Combat Glory, Comrade D. A. Kunayev wholeheartedly wished its workers and all the people of Balkhash the permanent and universal fitting augmentation of their deserved glory as the first-born of socialist industrialization, whose great deeds are now known to the whole country.

In talks with S. K. Asatov, T. M. Urumov and D. O. Yeshpanov, respectively directors of the Zhayrem Mining and Enrichment Combine, the Dzhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine, and the Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine, with V. A. Lytkin, chief of the Zhayrem Geological Prospecting Expedition, with N. Ye. Tsarik, director of the Zhayremtyazhstroy Trust, and many other leaders, specialists, and workers of the enterprises and construction sites of the Dzhezkazgan region and party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, Comrade D. A. Kunayev displayed a detailed interest in questions of the practical assimilation of new production capacities, the organization of labor and daily living, and trade services for the workers and entire population. He familiarized himself with construction in the oblast center and other cities and settlements, the progress in erecting and allocating housing in them, and trade and consumer services establishments.

With Comrade D. A. Kunayev and his tour of the oblast were N. G. Davydov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; K. B. Zhumabekov, chairman of the oblispolkcom; and D. Bekezhanov and V. V. Vladimirov, responsible workers of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/525

REGIONAL

LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADDRESSES HOUSING PROBLEM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 23 May 84 p 1

[LatINFORM Article: "In the Latvian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed the tasks of party committees on putting into practice the tenets and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at his meeting with the workers of the Moscow Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the work of the Kraslavskiy party raykom regarding party recruitment and the indoctrination of communist youth. During the discussion of the matter it was noted that the Kraslavskiy Party Raykom, under the guidance of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent decrees of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, is performing specific work to expand and improve the qualitative makeup of party ranks, strengthen the organization and increase the enthusiasm of primary party organizations, and harden communists ideologically and indoctrinate them with a high sense of responsibility toward party authority.

The activities of the party raykom and of the primary party organizations to improve the qualitative makeup of party ranks, and to improve indoctrinational work among communists have fostered an increase in party influence on the leading sectors of industry, and the successful resolution of economic and political tasks.

However, it was emphasized during the discussion that the work of the Kraslavskiy Party Raykom on party recruitment and the indoctrination of communist youth still does not fully meet the requirements of the 26th Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted in particular that the party raykom has not analysed in sufficient depth the state of affairs regarding party recruitment in workers' collectives. There are primary party organizations in the rayon that have not admitted anyone to the party for a long time. It was

recommended that the raykom improve its work of selecting CPSU candidate members from among Komsomol members.

The party raykom and the primary party organizations do not always display the necessary forcefulness and adherence to principle with respect to new party members. Time requirements for the admission of candidate members into the party are violated. The considerable number of CPSU members expelled annually from party ranks for various infractions is evidence of shortcomings in the admission and indoctrination of communists. Certain primary party organizations do not work properly with communists who have received party punishment.

The level of party raykom guidance is inadequate over those party organizations that still lack initiative and adherence to principle, poorly monitor the actual implementation of decisions, and do not concentrate their efforts on actively working with people. A number of other shortcomings were also noted.

The decree adopted by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee specified the steps needed to improve the work of the Kraslavskiy Party Raykom in party recruitment and the indoctrination of communist youth.

The meeting of the Bureau also reviewed the issue of gross violations of the law in the construction of individual housing. During discussion of the matter it was noted that in the system of measures for the socio-economic transformation of the village and the improvement of its well-being, the workers attach great importance to the construction of individual housing.

However, as shown by investigative materials, in the absence of the necessary monitoring on the part of the appropriate ministries and departments, and the ispolkoms of local councils, there have been instances of gross violations of the statute on individual housing construction and of a number of other decrees of the republic's Council of Ministers.

Thus, the managers of the Sigfarm experimental production laboratory of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute for Cattle Breeding and Veterinary Medicine of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture tolerated the grossest violations of the law in the process of producing draft estimate documentation for the construction of individual houses based on favorable bank credits on the territory of the Siguldskiy Village Council.

Despite the obvious violations in the draft documentation, the services of the Riga Rayispolkom gave approval for construction to begin, and several houses were completed. Thus, lack of principle and irresponsibility on the part of certain managers of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture and its organizations in monitoring the course of construction of individual housing, and on the part of the republic's Gosstroy in monitoring the activities of the Riga Rayon Architectural and the local State Construction Inspectorate services have caused considerable harm to the state, and serious violations of the law.

As noted at the meeting of the Central Committee Bureau, several party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations at times evade conscientious assessment of the actions of management personnel regarding the acquisition and construction of individual housing, violations of the law by them, or abuse of their official position.

In its decree the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau took into consideration the fact that the republic's Committee of People's Control and the Riga Party Raykom had looked into the matter of the gross violations of law in the construction of individual housing and brought the guilty to strict account. In particular, for his abuse of this official position to construct a private house, the director of the Sigfarm laboratory, Ya.A. Vetra was expelled from membership in the CPSU, and dismissed from his former job. The republic's Ministry of Agriculture was instructed to look into the feasibility of the further utilization in management positions of persons who have committed violations of the law in the construction of individual houses.

Ministries, departments and raygorispolkoms have been instructed to take the necessary steps for the strict observance of legality in the area of individual housing construction.

Gorkoms and raykoms must thoroughly look into every case of violations tolerated by management personnel in the construction or acquisition of individual houses.

A number of other issues were reviewed at the meeting of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

12697

CSO: 1800/398

REGIONAL

ECOLOGY CONCERNS GROWING IN ESTONIA

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by O. Nagel'man, candidate of economic sciences: "Ecology: A Social Problem"; words in upper case are in boldface in source]

[Text] At the present time, questions on the use of nature have become the subject of state policy and the subject of study by many branches of sciences.

Because people's activity has a social character, research on the use of nature as a SOCIAL process becomes inevitable.

The level and state of the present interrelationships of man and nature call for their social regulation and efficiency in use of nature.

In general it can be said that the administrative-legal mechanism of regulating the Soviet people's interrelationships with nature has been sufficiently worked out and is functioning actively. However, not everything possible has yet been done to increase its effectiveness. There is no systematization and coordination that would make it possible to overcome departmental barriers that inevitably occur during simultaneous use of various resources or when they are used for a variety of purposes.

For a long time, we viewed natural resources as "gifts." It was considered that everything received from nature is obtained "free." As a result, natural resources were eliminated from the area of cost accounting, there was free allotment of the use of lands, and prices were set too low for ores, fuel, and timber. Life, however, has shown that such ideas about nature are not justified.

EACH "GIFT" OF NATURE MUST BE EARNED. PRACTICALLY ALL OF NATURE SURROUNDING US IS "SATURATED" WITH HUMAN LABOR, AND THIS PRESENTS THE POSSIBILITY AND NECESSITY OF AN ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

In recent years, much has been done in this direction. The methodical principles of the economic evaluation of natural resources have been worked out and have already found a practical use. The results of the economic evaluation of resources are used in predictions and plan and project calculations.

A distinctive trait of the party's present economic policy is its clear social direction. This means that social factors are given priority in an evaluation of national economic activity. This also applies completely to the ecological problem. For example, PEOPLE'S HEALTH, THEIR WELL-BEING, FRAME OF MIND, AND IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, THEIR LABOR AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT DEPEND ON THE CONDITION OF THE AIR IN THE ATMOSPHERE, RESERVOIRS, BACKGROUND NOISE, AND SO ON.

In this connection, it is especially desirable to single out the significance of the moral factor. Unfortunately, there are cases in which in the pursuit of "economizing," tons, kilometers, and expediting construction, damage is caused to the ecology and, in the final analysis, to society. It is true that there are situations in which this damage is inevitable. However, there is always a limit that must not be overstepped.

Practice shows that the greater part of damage to nature is caused by people's elementary ecological ignorance and their ignorance or lack of understanding of the ecological consequences of their activities or disregard of society's interests. One can often encounter cases of surprising ecological blindness on the part of economic managers, including those of a very high rank. The conservation concerns of such economic executives are often relegated to the distant future.

One cannot say that ecological education is just a dream. A system of conservation agencies has been established in the Estonian SSR; the republic Society for the Protection of Nature is greatly respected. This work has been substantially revitalized in the educational system; elective courses on the principles of conservation are given in VUZ's. However, so far this has been done mainly by the efforts of enthusiasts. The natural-scientific aspect is often predominant, while the social-economic and ideological aspects of the problem remain secondary. It appears that a change must take place in ecological education.

Bourgeois propaganda has recently been paying great attention to ecological problems. This is understandable because the aggravation of the ecological situation requires an explanation, all segments of the population are displaying a concerned interest in the problem, and the bourgeoisie is trying to make maximum use of this interest, of course for its own class goals. What is not being used to explain the causes of the ecological crisis! The blame is put on demography, equipment, technology, people's alleged biological cruelty, faulty education, religion, science, and finally socialism.

The active molding of public opinion and psychological offensive aimed at the workers are carried out from objective positions. At the same time, monopolies representing new branches of industry campaign for the introduction of expensive conservation equipment in traditional industries in order to weaken competitors. "Old" monopolies also demonstrate concern and demand that the state deal with conservation, which means new orders for them for which the taxpayer will pay. A very specific goal is being set: to persuade the workers that all members of society are equally guilty of the destruction of the natural environment and therefore the expenses for its conservation and restoration fall on the shoulders of the workers.

However, the bourgeoisie's main goal is to distract the workers from capitalism's social-economic contradictions and from the class struggle. Therefore ecological propaganda has become an important ideological weapon, and the struggle for its possession assumes even greater acuteness.

Bourgeois ecological propaganda is also operating very actively on the international scale. For example, developing countries are being blamed for the fact that their industries, in starting to develop actively, are, it says, becoming especially dangerous polluters of the environment. In reality, the monopolies' rapacious policy presents the main danger: Instead of constructing expensive purifying installations to renovate their enterprises, they prefer to export "dirty" technology and "dirty" production industries to developing countries. Many cases are cited in the world press in which harmful compounds, medicines, etc., prohibited in [the producers'] own country are exported to developing countries and sold at an exorbitant price.

The bourgeoisie opposes socialism especially violently. As a matter of fact, these are the same old attempts to defame socialism and communism, just transferred to a new sphere. And the methods are actually the same. For example, the criticism of shortcomings or discussions published in the Soviet press are put to use. And the conclusion is arrived at that only private property ensures a genuine "proprietor's" attitude toward nature. In this matter, of course, the large-scale, complex conservation measures aimed at conserving water in the European part of the USSR, in Lake Baykal, etc. are completely ignored. In recent years, in Moscow alone, 1,000 enterprises and shops have been renovated for ecological reasons, and some of them were moved completely outside the city limits. In general, the disposal of unpurified waters into reservoirs has considerably decreased in the country during the 10th Five-Year Plan period, and a complete halt to the disposal of such waters into the Black, Baltic, and Azov seas is anticipated in the 11th Five-Year Plan period.

IT IS FORBIDDEN IN OUR COUNTRY TO PUT NEW OR RENOVATED ENTERPRISES INTO OPERATION WITHOUT COMPLETE READINESS OF PURIFYING INSTALLATIONS. As a result, the pollution of the natural environment in the Soviet Union is several times lower than in the United States and in some countries of Western Europe. Bourgeois propaganda passes over all of this in silence. Why is this done? The purpose is obvious: to justify the conclusion that under present conditions, an ecological obstacle is getting in the way of social revolution and that the orientation toward high rates of development goes against ecology, and so on. And what is more, some bourgeois ideologists try to blame Marxist-Leninist theory in general for the neglect of ecological problems.

The ideological aspects of ecological problems and bourgeois propaganda's parasitizing of them are comparatively new occurrences in the ideological struggle. It requires of us considerable strengthening of involvement both in working out the theoretical problems of the interaction of the "nature-society" system and in practical organization of ecological education as an integral part of the Soviet people's communist education.

12478

CSO: 1800/361

REGIONAL

MUUGA HARBOR PROJECT SEEKS WORKERS

Tallinn MOLODEZH' ESTONII in Russian 16 May 84 p 1

[Article in the column: "A Shock-Work [Construction Project] Is Calling": "Novotallinskiy Port Is Being Constructed"]

[Text] Construction of Novotallinskiy Port, the largest in the Soviet Baltic region, began in the Muuga Bay area in March 1982. In December of last year, this project was declared an All-Union Komsomol Shock-work Construction Project. It is gaining momentum at the present time, because the complex being constructed to process grain and perishables should be put into operation by 1986. By that time, moorages, an elevator, warehouses with refrigerator compartments, access tracks, and a complex for accommodating auxiliary services will be built, and reloading and industrial equipment will be installed. The first section of the port will become operational in 1988.

In 1984, 300 young men and women will be sent to the port's construction project with Komsomol travel authorization; they are joining under the conditions of organized admittance for permanent work in construction organizations.

At the present time the construction project needs the following workers: brick layer-assemblers, plasterers, painters, carpenters, concrete workers, electricians, mechanic-repairmen, and power shovel, crane truck, truck road grader, and compressor operators. Young workers who still do not have a construction speciality can acquire one at an educational combine or an educational center in a brigade with and without time off from work. In the training period, students receive stipends on the scale of first category wage rates. The average salary is 180-200 rubles, and it is 250-300 rubles for highly skilled workers. At the end of each year of work, workers, engineering and technical personnel, and office workers receive a one-time lump award for the length of service on a scale of 0.6 to 1.5 of the wage rate (of the salary). The construction organization pays a one-time charge-free grant up to 200 rubles to those who arrive with a Komsomol travel authorization. The construction organization may pay servicemen who, after discharge from the Soviet Army into the reserve, have contracted to work for 3 years a one-time grant of 500 rubles to set up a household.

The grant is distributed at the following times: 100 rubles on the day of arrival at the place of work; 100 rubles after 3 months of work; 300 rubles after 1 year of work.

Newly hired workers are provided with special work clothing, and hot meals have been organized at the projects. Organizations participating in the construction of Novotallinskiy Port have modern comfortable dormitories which have all the facilities for a good rest after a work day: television rooms, libraries, and recreation centers. Various sport sections, amateur art groups, and clubs for different interests are operating in the dormitories.

The first group for the port construction is being organized as of 4 June 1984. Those who wish should apply to the Division of Workers and Rural Youth of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee (Tallinn, 20 Kreuksa Street, Room 402, telephones: 44-64-12 and 44-69-87) and also to the city and rayon Komsomol committees, where the necessary document should be filled out. Novotallinskiy Port is waiting for you, friends!

12478

CSO: 1800/402

REGIONAL

INTERVIEW WITH TYUMEN OBKOM CHIEF ON LABOR RESERVES

[Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 June 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,200-word interview entitled "Leaders Must Be Educated: A Conversation With First Secretary of the Tyumen CP Obkom G. P. Bogomyakov." The interview was conducted by A. Druzenko and Yu. Perepletkin, IZVESTIYA special correspondents. Bogomyakov discusses the training of labor reserves in the western Siberian oil and gas fields.

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